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THE
Angler's Magazine;

OR,
Complete Fisherman:

CONTAINING

Short, plain, and easy INSTRUCTIONS, whereby the most ignorant Beginner may, in a short Time, become a perfect Artist in Angling for *Salmon, Salmon Peal, Trout, Pike, Carp, Perch, Barbel, Tench, Bream, Chubb, Greyling, Mullet, Flounders, Roch, Dace, Gudgeon, &c.*

With several OBSERVATIONS on Angling, Angle Rods and Artificial Flies; DIRECTIONS for chusing the best Hair and *Indian Grass*: Of the proper Times and Seasons for River and Pond-Fishing: When Fish spawn: And what Baits are chiefly to be used, &c.

Also,

The Method of ROCK and SEA-FISHING: Choice Receipts for dressing Fish: How to improve barren Ground, by turning it into FISH PONDS; with plain Directions for making a TROUT POND: The *Laws of Angling*, and the Form of a *Licence and Deputation for Angling*.

To which is added,

The ANGLER'S DICTIONARY, wherein every Thing proper to be known, and an Explanation of the Technical Words used in the Art, are digested in such a Method, as to assist his Knowledge and Practice, upon bare Inspection. Together with the ANGLER'S New Song.

By a Gentleman who has made *Angling* his Diversion upwards of Twenty-Seven Years.

*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.* HOR.

D U B L I N :

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THE
P R E F A C E.

PERHAPS no Diversion is more calculated to raise the Mind, to calm and still the troubled Breast, to inspire Health, Content and Ease, than that of Angling. The Angler is in constant View and Enjoyment of all the wonderful Works of the Almighty Governor and Creator of all Things, and joining the whole Chorus of Beings, animate and inanimate, in blessing and praising his Goodness. His Retirement and Solitude is Physick to the Soul, and delivers it from the Hurry and various Passions in which other Pursuits are too much involved. As Exercise is its necessary Companion, and clear and pure Air one of its prime

A 2 Enjoy-

Enjoyments, Health is promoted by it highly. By the Contemplation annexed to it, by its promoting or exciting no disagreeable Flutter of Spirits, by the innocent Harmlessness of it; it seems fitted to inspire all that Content, Ease, and Self-satisfaction, which it is impossible to meet with in Crouds and Noise, and the contrary of which are so much the Concomitants of almost every other Recreation: So that an Angler of the last Century might full well sing,

Good God! how sweet are all Things here!

How beautiful the Fields appear!

How cleanly do we feed and lie!

What bealthful, temperate Hours we keep!

How quietly we sleep!

What Peace, what Unanimity!

How innocent from the lewd Fashion,

Is all our Business, all our Recreation.

After having pursued this engaging Entertainment for many Years, with a Success to be envied, I thought I was under some Obligations to impart my Experience to my Brother Anglers, and their Successors, in the Art; for I always thought, that a Person had a mean Soul, that could die without disclosing any thing he knew, that might benefit or please his Fellow-creatures; and had not, in every Thing, performed the Business of Life. Another Inducement

Inducement was, that having perused Numbers of Books on this Subject, I found most of them deficient in Point of Matter, and all of them so immethodical, and so mingled with Trifles, as to be of very little Service. I considered that the Angler's Memory sometimes wanted Refreshment, as to many necessary Things, and that a voluminous Work, though it might please in the Closet, was not a proper *Vade Mecum* for that Service; and therefore I sat down to impart all I knew, or had acquired, in the Form he sees it, and am certain no Difficulty can occur, that, by consulting it, he cannot in a Minute be relieved from.

I may, without Vanity affirm, That the following Treatise upon Angling, is the most perfect and compleat of any that has hitherto appeared in Print. Other Books are generally crouded with so many superfluous and unnecessary Accounts of the Value which Foreigners set upon some Kind of Fish, and with reciting what was the Opinion of the Antients concerning them, that they seem to be calculated to please Men of Speculation, rather than to instruct a young Beginner, or improve him in the Art of Angling.

To this may be added, that they abound frequently with a Description of the various Nets by which Fish may be taken; how to lay Night-line;

how to snare Fish ; with other nefarious and clandestine Methods, by which they may be destroyed : But this is down-right Poaching which has nothing to do with Angling.

There is as much Difference between an Angler and a Poacher, as between the Fair Trader and the Smugler ; and the Legislature were sensible of this, when they made the Practices of the one Penal and laid no Restraint upon the other.

I would not be here thought to inveigh against the Use of Nets, by those who are Lords of Royalties, or pay Rent for Fisheries ; my small Artillery is levelled against such Persons only, who clandestinely invade other Mens Properties, and, by Poaching Methods, destroy more Fish in one Month, than all the Anglers do take in seven Years.

Anglers can do no Prejudice to a River ; they catch Fish for their Recreation and Pleasure, not for Lucre ; whereas Poachers make it their Livelihood by Night and by Day : And it may be truly said, in a literal, That *all is Fish which comes to their Nets.*

For these Reasons, I have omitted all superfluous Niceties, Descriptions, and Opinions of the Antients ; chusing to come immediately to the Point,

Point, and treat of such Things only, as will instruct a young Beginner, and improve those who have made some Progress in the Art of Angling: And to facilitate this, I have pursued a Method entirely new; and have given such plain and easy Rules and Directions, as will, if carefully observed, and put in Practice, quickly enable a young Angler to become an Artist.

These Rules and Directions are founded upon Experience, which is the most infallible Mistress, and not taken up upon Hear-say, to which little Credit is to be given: For most Anglers generally take a Pleasure in deluding young Beginners, and leading them astray, by sending them to such Places as are unfrequented by Fish; and telling them that such Baits are proper, when they know the contrary. This is very ungenerous Treatment, and unworthy of an Angler: For my Part, I am so far from Repining, that it gives me much Satisfaction, when it falls to the Lot of another to hook a large Fish; and I never refuse my Aid, or my Counsel.

Much might be added in Commendation of this Work; but I shall only say further, That I have endeavoured to be concise, and to stick close to the Matter, and rather more to the Practice of the Art, than the Theory; and do submit myself
to

to the Judgment of expert Anglers, and the Experience of young Learners.

As to the young Practitioner, if he will only read with Attention, and a little Practice, he may soon become as old in the Science as a Master, without the spending so many Years as I have done for Improvement; seeing I have laid all I know open to his View and Inspection, in the most familiar Manner. So wishing every Lover of this pleasing Sport, all the calm Joy, serene Contentment, and beloved Solitude that I have always found in it, I rest

His Friend and Servant,

G. S.

Much might be added in Commendation of this Work; but I shall only say further, that I have endeavoured to be concise, and to stick close to the Matter, and rather more to the Practice of the Art, than the Theory, and to submit myself

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THE

T H E

Angler's Magazine.

HE that will be an expert Angler, must be endowed with the following Qualifications ;
viz.

P A T I E N C E,
D I L I G E N C E,
R E S O L U T I O N :

Patient, to endure the Disappointments that attend Anglers, who cannot promise to themselves, at all times, the desired Success ; Diligent, in following such Instructions as shall be communicated to him, observing the various Seasons of the Year, and various Dispositions of Fish ; Resolute, to rise early, and pursue his Sport, whether it be hot or cold in Winter or in Summer.

It will be needless to launch forth in the Praise and Commendation of Angling, or to shew that it is an innocent Diversion, and a healthful Recreation ; Experience will confirm the Truth : And they who are resolved to become Anglers, will soon give the same Judgment ; tho' the plainest Demonstration will never be sufficient to convince and refute its Enemies. I shall not, therefore, waste Time in
B unnecessary

unnecessary Encomiums, but proceed to lay down such Rules and Directions, as are grounded upon Experience, and which will suffice to teach and instruct young Beginners to become perfect Artists in Time.

First then, Let the young Angler be equipt with Variety of Hooks, and a competent Quantity of every Sort ; let him be always furnished with Tackle, suitable to that Branch of Angling with which he has a mind to divert himself. Let him not be without Wax, and Variety of Silk, a Pair of Scissars or Penknife, a Basket or Bag, and Landing-Net, Plummets, Shot, and Floats of every Kind ; Needles and Thread, Lines, Hair, Indian Grass, Variety of Feathers, more particularly those taken from the Neck of a Mallard, the Wing of a Partridge, a Capon's Neck, the Top of a Plover, or the Hackle of a Red Cock. He must likewise be furnished with Twist and Redding, for dubbing his artificial Flies ; he must have a Landing-Hook, Reels for his Silk Lines, a Pouch or Book for his Hair Lines, which ought to be rolled up in a circular Form ; a convenient Place to repose his small Craft, *viz.* Flies, Hooks, Wax, Shot, Silk, &c. a Bag for his worms, and a Tin-Box for his Gentles, &c. Daily Experience will teach him what other Necessaries he will have occasion to use.

As several Gentlemen take a Pleasure in making and mending their own Rods ; and as others delight altogether in a Rural Life, and consequently cannot presently apply themselves to a Fish-Tackle Shop, when any Damage happens to their rods ; it may be proper to give some Hints to such Gentlemen, which, when put in Practice, will enable them to be Artists, in making their own Rods. — The But-end of every Rod should not exceed two or three Foot (at most) in Length ; and every other Joint ought to rise proportionably taper from the first : Hazel is the best for the uppermost, which, as well as the others, must be cut when the
Sap

Sap descends to the Root, that is, in the Month of October. I have seen very good Rods made of the Wood taken from the Yew Tree, but they are generally more brittle than the Hazel, especially if not well season'd. ——— If the Shoots are a little crooked, let them be warmed in a gentle Flame, and then they may with Ease be made straight; if they have Knobs or Lumps upon them, a sharp Knife will soon take away those Excrescences; but it is best to chuse those which are naturally straight, taper, and free from Knots or Banks. Having thus prepared them, place them either over a chimney, wherein a good Fire is constantly kept, or within a Chimney where there is a moderate Fire; by this means the Pith will be consumed, and the Joint become tough and serviceable. Observe to place the Top-joints so nicely, that they do not bend or warp in drying; and when you use them, apply to the Top thereof a Piece of Whalebone, made curiously round and taper. Let every Joint be nicely spliced with a fine waxed Thread, according to Art; and your Rod ought to be stronger, or weaker, in Proportion to the Strength of the Fish for which you design to angle, or the Place in which you angle. It will be very convenient to have Rings, or Eyes, (as some call them) made of fine Wire, and placed so artificially upon your Rod, from the one End to the other, that when you lay your Eye to one, you may see through all the rest; and your Rod being thus furnish'd, you will easily learn from thence how to put Rings to all your other Rods. Through these Rings your Line must run, which will be kept in a due Posture, and you will find great Benefit thereby. You must also have a Winch or Wheel, affixed to your Rod, about a Foot above the end, that you may give Liberty to the Fish, which, if large, will be apt to run a great way before it may be proper to check him, or before he will voluntarily return.

Directions for chusing good Hair, Indian Grass, and Hooks.

In chusing good *Hair*, observe it well, and be sure that it be long, round, and even, without any Flaw, Bank, or Blemish. The same Directions are to be follow'd in the Choice of the *Indian Grass*. A young, vigorous, healthy Stone-Horse, who is in his Prime, affords the strongest Hair; and the most proper Time for plucking his Tail, (from whence alone Hair for making Lines is to be taken) is when he goes to cover a Mare. An old or sick Horse has but indifferent Hair; and what is taken from a dead Horse, except he has died suddenly, and without any lingering Distemper, and his Tail has been immediately cut off, is of very little Value, and suffers a Diminution of Strength. In choosing your Hooks, take care that they are sharp at the Point, and the Beards not broken, but sharp, sound, and of a proper Length; and observe that the Wire be not apt to give way, so that you may straighten them with your Fingers; for if so, they will spoil your Sport, not being able to hold any Fish: Chuse a Hook whose Shank is short, otherwise it will be apt to break off, upon the least Touch.

To make Hair Lines.

You must provide yourself with an Instrument for Twisting; then take your Hair, and cut off an Handful at the End, because the Bottom-part is generally weak, if not rotten, occasion'd by the Dirt that lies constantly upon it. Turn the Top of one Hair to the Tail of the other, which will cause every Part to be equally strong; knot them at one End, and divide them into three Parts: Twist every Part by itself, and knot them together: Then put that End into the Cleft of your Instrument, four Inches shorter than your Hair; twine
your

your Warp one way alike, and fasten them in three Clifts alike straight; then take out the other End, and let it twine which way it will; then strain it a little, and knot it before you take it out.

When you have prepar'd as many Links as will suffice to make your Line long enough, you must then tie them together with a Water Knot, or a *Dutch Knot*, or a Weaver's Knot; then cut off the short Ends about the Breadth of a Straw from the Knot; and thus your Lines will be comely and even, and fit for any manner of Fish.

Now forasmuch as the various Seasons of the Year, and the various Colours of the Waters, will require various coloured *Lines*; the young Angler may learn to colour his Hair (for making Lines) after this Manner.

To make Hair Green.

Having procured a Quantity of White Hair, divide it into six Parts; then take one Quart of Ale, and put into it a Pound of Allum; then put one Part of your Hair, and all together, into a Pan, and let them boil softly for half an Hour; then take out your Hair, and let it dry. When you have done this, take two Quarts of fair Water, and put it into another Pan, and two Handfuls of Wax, and lay a Tile, or a Stone, to press it down, and let it boil softly for the Space of an Hour; and when the Scum is yellow, put in your Hair, with half a Pound of Copperas beaten into Powder, and let it boil for half an hour; then take it off from the Fire, and let it stand for five or six Hours, then take out the Hair and dry it. By this means you will have a fine Green for the Water; and the more Copperas you put to it, the better it will be.

To make Hair Yellow.

The second Quantity of your Hair is to be managed as directed before, with Allum, or with Wax, without Copperas or Verdigrease.

To make another Yellow.

Take two Quarts of small Ale, and stamp therein three Handfuls of Walnut Leaves; then put in your Hair, and let it remain until it be as deep a Colour as you would have it,

To make Hair a Russet Colour.

Take a Pint of strong Lee, and half a Pound of Soot, and a little Juice of Walnut Leaves, and a Quart of Allum; put them all together in a Pan, and boil them well, and, when it is cold, put in your third Quantity of Hair, and let it steep until it is as dark as you would have it to be.

To make Hair Brown.

Take strong Ale and Salt, mix 'em together, and let your fourth Quantity of Hair soak therein two Days and two Nights, and it will be a perfect Brown colour.

To make Hair Tawny.

Take Lime and Water, and mix them together, and steep your fifth Quantity of Hair therein, for the space of four or five Hours; then take it out, and let it soak one Day in a Tan-pit, and it will be as fine a Tawny Colour as you can desire for your Purpose. — The sixth Part of your Hair remains White.

Now to know the Seasons, and different Waters, for which those different Colours are proper, observe, that the Yellow is to be used in all clear Waters, from *September* to *November*: The Russet serves all the Winter, and until the End of *April*, as well in Rivers as in Pools and Lakes: The Brown is to be used in blackish Waters; the Tawny, in those Rivers, or Waters, that are heathy or moorish.

As

As some Persons are curious, and may be desirous to make their own Hooks, they may gratify their Curiosity after this manner :

To make Hooks.

You must be provided with the following Instruments, *viz.* a Hammer, a Knife, a Pair of Pincers, a Semy-Cleam of Iron, a File, a Wrest, a Bender, a Pair of long and short Tongs, and an Anvil, and Steel Needles of different Sizes. Put a Needle into a Fire of Charcoal until it be red hot, then take it out and let it cool, and raise the Beard with your Knife ; make the Point sharp with a File, or by grinding it upon a Stone, and put it into the Fire again, and then bend it into what Shape you think fit. Make the upper Part of the Shank square, and file the Edges smooth, lest it fret the Line ; then put it into the Fire again, and give it an easy, gentle, red Heat ; then quench it suddenly in Water, and it will be hard and strong.

When you have made your Hooks, (though they are scarce worth the Pains or Trouble that are taken about them, since the best may be purchased at a cheap Price) you must learn to fasten them to your Line, according to their Strength and Size.

To whip a Hook.

Take small Silk of any Colour ; and if it be for large Hooks, then double and twist it, and let it be well waxed, and for a small Hook let it be single ; wind it about that Part of your Line where you would have the Hook stand, about a Straw breadth, then put your Hook to it, and twist the Silk round it two Parts of the Length that it shall be twisted in all ; and when you come to the third Part, then put your Silk in at the Hole three or four times over the Beard of your Hook : Having done this, wet your Hook, and draw your Silk tight and close,
and

and take care that your Line always lies on the Inside of the Hook, then cut off the Silk, and the End of the Line, as nigh as you can to the Twist.

Your Lines must be proportioned in Strength and Fineness to the different Sort of Fish for which you angle: As for Example; if for the small *Roach*, the *Bleake*, or the *Gudgeon*, or the *Ruff*, or *Pope*, angle with a Line of one Hair; for *Dace*, or *Roach*, with three Hairs; for *Perch*, *Flounder*, or small *Bream*, with four Hairs; for *Chub* or *Chevin*, *Carp*, *Tench*, and *Eel*, with six Hairs; for *Barbel*, large *Chub*, large *Trout*, and great *Bream*, with nine Hairs; for *Salmon*, with twelve or fifteen Hairs. But for soasmuch as *Trout* are a shy and wary Fish, and as large *Bream* have small Mouths, and require a small Hook, it is best to use the *Indian* Grabs for them, as the last Link of your Line, which will be both fine and strong.

To make Floats.

Take a Piece of Cork, that is sound and firm, shape it so that it may be like an Egg, save only that the one End must be somewhat sharper than the small End of an Egg; then bore it through with a small red-hot Iron, and make it smooth upon a Grind-stone. A *Float* for one Hair must be no bigger than a Pea; for three Hairs, as big as a Bean; for six Hairs, as a small Wall-nut; for twelve, as large as a *French* Wall-nut.

Quill-Floats with a red Head are best for still Waters, or for River, whose Currents are not very strong; but Cork is to be used in strong Currents, or when the Surface of the Water is rough, because it is most visible.

As Quill-Floats are very liable to Accidents; and as it will often be found necessary to join two Floats together, so that they may be able to bear the greater Weight of Lead; and soasmuch as a Person in the Country cannot have immediate recourse to those who make and mend Fish-Tackle:

I shall

I shall therefore give the young Angler such Instructions, as will enable him to perform what he wants to have done, as neat, strong and firm, as if he had apply'd himself to the greatest Artist in town.

If the Float be bruised and split, there is no Remedy for it; and therefore, in such a Case, save the Plug or small Piece of Wood which has the little Brass-wire at the End of it; and this may serve for another.

If the Water gets in at the Top of your Float, you must amend that Defect by covering it with Sealing-wax: If the Plug of your Float be loose, pull it out; and if it should chance at any time to come out of itself, it must be put in and fastened with one of the following Cements.

A Cement for Floats.

Take Bees-wax bruised small, Chalk scraped fine, and black Rosin beaten to Powder, of each an equal Quantity: Melt all these together in a Silver Spoon, or in a small Tin Vessel made for the Purpose, and take Care that they be well mix'd, as they melt.

Another.

Take Brick-dust sifted very fine, and common Rosin beaten to Powder: To one Part of Brick-dust put two Parts of Rosin, and melt them, as before directed.

Now to fix your Plug in your Float, dip it in either of the Cements, when they are melted, and be sure to put your Float immediately upon it, for the Cement cools in an Instant.

If you would join two Floats or Quills together, let the Plug be of the same Shape with that Part of the Plug which goes into the Mouth of a single Float, but let it be a little thicker in the Middle than at the Ends; and take Care that each End be somewhat

somewhat less than the Mouth of the Quill into which it is to be put, otherwise it may be apt to split it. Having thus prepared your Plug, dip it into your melted Rosin, and place your Quill upon it: Do the like by the other End of the Plug, and by the other Quill.

But if you have a mind to fasten two Quills together, without making use of any Plug; then scrape them, cut them, and make them ready as though it were for a Plug, and having warmed them, dip the Ends in your melted Cement, and fix them together with it. When the Cement is cold, which it will be immediately, you will find it so strong and hard, that it will prove a difficult Matter to pull the two Quills asunder with both Hands, without breaking them to Pieces.

I shall say no more concerning Floats, but shall conclude this Head, by teaching the young Angler how to dye his Quills of a beautiful Red, and which he may have occasion to use, according to the nature of the Water in which he angles.

To die Quills Red.

Take what Quantity you please of stale Urine, and put therein as much Powder of *Brasil-wood* as will make it red: And as you may know whether it be as red as you would have it, dip a Feather into it, and drop a little upon a Piece of white Paper. Then take some fair Water, put a handful of Salt into it, a small Quantity of Argol, (which may be bought at an Ironmongers) and stir them about 'till they are dissolved in the Water; then set them over the Fire in a Copper-pot or Sauce-pan, and let them boil thoroughly. When the Water is cold, scrape your Quills very well, and let them lie a while in it; then take them out, and lay them in the Urine, made red with the *Brasil-wood*, for the Space of ten or twelve Days; then take them out, and hang them up until they are dry;

dry ; then rub them with a Linen-cloth, and they will be of a transparent Colour.

Of Artificial Flies.

It is the Opinion of most Anglers, that it will be lost Labour to give Directions how to make or dub (as some term it) an Artificial Fly, since it is scarce in the Power of Words alone sufficiently to instruct any Man ; the Method depending upon Practice, which must render him expert in that Art ; and therefore he ought to be instructed by a nice and curious Hand. Nevertheless, for the Benefit and Recreation of those who cannot have recourse to such Artists, I will give Directions for making the Artificial Fly, which may serve until he can be better instructed.

To make an Artificial Fly.

First, Arm your Hook, with the Line in the Inside of it, then take your Scissars or Penknife (the former is best and most useful) and cut so much of a brown Mallard's Feather as you think sufficient to make the Wings of it, having always due Regard to the Largeness or Smallness of your Hook ; lay the outmost Part of the Feather next to the Hook, and the Point of the Feather next to the Shank of the Hook ; then whip it three or four times round with the same Silk with which your Hook was armed, and having fastened the Silk, take the Hackel of a Cock, or Capon's Neck, or a Plover's Topping, which is best ; strip one Side of the Feather, then take the Hackel, Silk, Crewel, Gold or Silver Thread, and fasten these at the Bent of your Hook below the Arming ; then take the Hackel, the Silver or Gold Thread, and work it up to the Wings, removing your Fingers as you turn the Silk about the Hook, and strictly observing, at every Turn, that what Materials soever you work with, be tight and neat. When you have
made

made the Head, fasten all, and then work your Hackel up to the Head, and make that fast ; then with a Needle divide the Wing apart, and whip the Silk about cross-ways betwixt the Wings ; then with your Thumb turn the Point of the Feather towards the Bent of your Hook, and work three or four times about the Shank of it ; then fasten.

There are twelve Sorts of Artificial Flies, which are generally used, *viz.*

1. The First is the Dun Fly for *March* ; the Body is made of Dun-colour Wool, and the Wing's of a Partidge's Feather.

2. There is another Dun Fly ; the Body is made of Black Wool, and the Wings of a Drake's Feathers.

3. The Third is the Stone Fly, in *April* ; the Body is of Black Wool, made yellow under the Wings and Tail, and so made with Wings of a Drake.

4. The Fourth is the Ruddy Fly, in the Beginning of *May* ; the Body is made of Red Wool, wrapt about with Black Silk, and the Wings are the Feathers of a Drake, with the Feathers of a Red Capon also, which hang dangling on his Sides next the Tail.

5. The Fifth is the Yellow or Greenish Fly, in *May* likewise ; the Body is made of Yellow Wool, and the Wings of the red Cock's Tail.

6. The Sixth is the Black Fly, in *May* also ; the Body is made of Black Wool, and wrapt about with the Herle of a Peacock's Tail ; the Wings are made of the Wings of a Brown Capon, with his blue Feathers in his Head.

7. The Seventh is the Sad Yellow Fly, used in *June* ; the Body is made of Black Wool, with a Yellow Lint on either Side, and the Wings taken off, or the Wings of a Buzzard bound with black braked Hemp.

8. The Eighth is the Moorish Fly ; the Body is made of dusky Wool, and the Wings of the blackish Mail of the Drake.

9. The

9. The Ninth is the Tawny Fly, good until the Middle of *June*; the Body is made of tawny Wool, the Wings made contrary one against the other, of the whitish Mail of the Mallard,

10. The Ten this the Wasp Fly in *July*; the Body is made of black Wool, wrapt about with yellow Silk, and the Wings made of Drake's or Buzzard's Feather's.

11. The Eleventh is the Shell Fly, good in Mid-*July*; the Body is made of greenish Wool, wrapt about with the Herle of a Peacock's Tail, and the Wings made of those of a Buzzard.

12. The Twelfth is the dark Drake Fly, good in *August*; the Body is made of black Wool, wrapt about with black Silk; his Wings are made with the Mail of a black Drake, with a black Head.

He that angles upon the Surface of the Water with an Artificial Fly, should have plenty of them, and must expect to tire his Arm, before he can learn the true Art of casting his Line dexterously: For if three or four Inches fall upon the Water, it will be Ten to One but the Fish will be frightened away, instead of rising at the Fly. The best Sort of Artificial Flies are made by the ingenious Mr. *Jemmet*, and therefore called *Jemmet's Flies*. That Gentleman is a nice and compleat Artift, and an accomplished Angler: Nevertheless, I would not be here thought to depreciate or vilify the Performances of other Persons, by the Use of whose Flies you may meet with good Sport; and I hope it will not be deemed an Affront, if I give to that Gentleman the Pre-eminence, and say, That though others do make very good Artificial Flies, yet he makes the Best.

General Instructions for Angling.

There is no great Difference in Angling in any Place or Part of a Pool, or standing Water; for it is a Prison to all Fish, and they are therefore the sooner taken: But in Rivers, the best Angling is
C
where

where it is deep and clear at the Bottom ; especially if it be a Gravel or Clay without Mud or Weeds, and if there is a Whirling or Turning in the Water, or a Covert, as a hollow Bank, great Roots of Trees, or long Weeds floating above the Water, where the Fish may hide themselves at certain Times. It is also good to angle in still Streams, and in Vallies of Waters, in Flood-gates and Mill-streams, and at the Bank where the Current passes, and is deep and clear.

The best Time of the Year, and the best Time of the Day, are from the Beginning of *May*, until the latter End of *September* ; and from Four of the Clock in the Morning, until Eight or Nine at Night, if the Day's Length will permit : A lowring Day is much better than a clear Day, and a cold one preferable to a hot one.

If you perceive the *Trout* or the *Grayling* leap any Time of the Day, angle for him with an Artificial Fly, according to the Season of the Year, and where the Water ebbs and flows, the Fish will bite in some particular Places of the Ebb, and in particular Places of the Flood, after they have rested behind Arches of Bridges, and such other Places.

The best and principal Time for Angling is a lowring Day, when the Wind blows gently ; in Summer, when it is very hot, there will not be good Angling. From *September* until *April* it is best to angle in a fair Sun-shine Day ; and if the Wind be in the East-Quarter it is stark naught ; in the North, something better ; in the West, much better ; the South, best of all : According to this old Distich ;

*The North bad, East worse, West good ; but the
South
Blows every Bait into the Fish's Mouth.*

Forbear from Angling if the Weather be tempestuous, as Thunder or Lightning, or when the
Wind

Wind blows hard, or when it snows, hails, or rains much. And here I shall caution the Angler, and shew him Twelve Impediments, which often prevent his Sport; *viz.*

1. The Fault may be occasioned by his Tackle, as when his Lines or Hooks are too large.

2. When his Bait is dead, or decaying.

3. If he angles at a wrong Time of the Day, when the Fish are not in the Humour of taking his Bait.

4. If the Fish have been scared or frightened by the Sight of him, or with his Shadow.

5. If the Waters are thick, red, or white, being disturbed with sudden Floods.

6. If the Weather be too cold.

7. If the Weather be too hot.

8. If it rains much, and fast.

9. If it hails or snows.

10. If it be tempestuous.

11. If the Wind blows high.

12. If the Wind be in the East, no Fish will bite, except by Chance, and that he is very hungry.

To keep and preserve liqe Baits, and other Baits.

They must be all kept severally by themselves: Worms of all Kind, are to be kept in Moss, or in Moss and Fennel; and the longer they are kept, provided they be not sick, the better and tougher they will be. In the Summer-season the Moss ought to be washed and squeezed dry at least twice in every Week: If oftener, the better it will be for the Worms; and a large Earthen-pan, or Tub, with good Store of Moss in it, is a good Receptacle for them. If your Worms, especially the Brandling, begin to be sick, or decay, which you will perceive by a Knot in the Middle of them, (and, if not taken care of, will soon die) they may be recovered, by dropping the Quantity of a Spoonful of Milk or Cream into the Moss; and if

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you

you add an Egg beaten and boiled in the Cream, it will both fatten and preserve them long. They must be kept in a cool Place, where the Sun cannot come near them. If you design your Worms for immediate Use, then keep them in Fennel; if not, let them lie in Moss: The best Sort of Moss for this Purpose, is the Bucks-horn, except the white Moss, which is difficult to be found. Brandlings are usually found in an old Dung-hill, or some rotten Place near it, but most commonly in Cow's or Hog's, rather than Horse-dung, which is too hot and dry for that Kind of Worm. But the best sort of them are to be found in the Tanner's Bark, which they cast up in Heaps, after they have used it about their Leather. Lob-worms are to be gathered in the Night-time, when they come out to feed either in Grass-fields, or Paths, or in Garden-walks: You must have a Lanthorn and Candle, move slow and softly, and when you perceive them, lay your Finger immediately upon them, and draw them out of their Holes gently, otherwise you will break them. They are quick of apprehension, and soon retire into their Holes, but will come out again in a quarter of an Hour, or less. If they once get quite out of their Holes, they cannot get in again.

In a dry Season, when you are put to an Extremity for Worms, then take some Wallnut-tree Leaves, pound them, and mix them with Salt Water, strain the Water from the Leaves, and pour it upon the Ground in the Night where the Worms used to rise, and it will make them presently appear.

To cleanse and preserve Worms.

What I shall here relate belongs to all Sorts of Worms, except the Lob-worm; as the Brandlin, the Yellow or Ring-tail, the Marsh-worm, the Red-worm, &c. Take a Piece of very coarse Cloth, which is not struck close in the weaving, as
other

other Cloth is ; wash it very clean, so that no Part of the Soap remains in it, and let it dry. Then take some Liquor wherein a Piece of fresh fat Beef has been boiled, and soak the Cloth in it ; then wring it out, but not too hard, and let some of the Beef-liquor remain in it ; then lay it in a deep Earthen-pan which has a large Bottom, lay your Worms upon the Cloth, and they will run in and out through it, and scour themselves : Let them remain there for the Space of twenty-four Hours, then wash your Cloth, as before, but do not dry it : Wet it again in some of the same Liquor, and place your Worms upon it, and keep them in a close Cellar. Repeat this every other Day during the Heat of the Summer, and you will not only preserve your Worms alive for three Weeks, or a Month, but you will also find them to be red and tough. When you take any for Angling, put them into Moss that has been well washed, and not wrung dry : and when you come home at Night, take out your Worms, and put them into your Pan, by which they will recover themselves, and gather fresh Strength. Be sure that there is not any Salt in your Beef-liquor ; for if there be, it will kill your Worms, by purging them to Death.

The following, which is called the Universal and Infallible Bait, was communicated to me by a very old and experienced Angler, who had kept it secret for many Years. I must confess I have not had an Opportunity of making a Trial of it ; but however, I will communicate it to the Publick, and they that please may use it or refuse it.

The Universal and Infallible Bait.

Take Oil of Comfry by Infusion three Drams, half an Ounce of Goose Grease, one Spoonful of the Juice of Camomile, two Drams of Oil of Spike, and half an Ounce of Spirit of Vitriol : Dissolve these together over the Fire ; and when they are thoroughly melted and incorporated, let it stand

for three or four Days; then put it into a Gally Pot, and stop it with a Cover of Parchment or Leather. It will keep good for seven Years.

Note, The Oils and the Spirits are to be had at any Chymist's Shop.

To keep and preserve Cod Bait alive.

Cut a Branch from a Withy-tree about the Thickness of your Wrist, strip down the green Bark or Skin to within an Inch of the Bottom; then cut off the Wood, and draw up the Bark or Skin; fix a Piece of the same Wood, or a Cork, to the Mouth of it, by way of a Stopper, and put in your Cod Bait, just as you gather them, with their Husks or Coverings upon them: At Night, when you give over your Sport, lay the Bark or Skin of the Withy (having first stopp'd it close) upon a Grass Plot, or on the Grass in a Field; but let there not be any Water under it; for the Bark being porous, will imbibe and suck in a sufficient Quantity of Dew and Air to keep the Cod Baits alive: Do this every Night as long as you use the Baits; but if it rains, lay the Withy Bark in a Cellar.

To make Paste for Angling.

Wash your Hands very clean, then take as much of the finest Flour as you think fit, or rather the Pith or crummy Part of the finest white Bread; drop a little Milk or Water upon it, and knead it thoroughly in the Palm of your Hand, until it is very near being dry; then temper it with a small Quantity of the finest Honey, make it into a round Ball, and keep it in a moist Linen Cloth, otherwise it will grow dry and hard. — If you would have your Paste yellow, mix in it some Turmerick; but if you would have it to be of a Flesh-colour, put a little of the best Vermilion in it, and knead it well, so that it be not of a deeper Colour in one Place than in another.

An excellent PASTE for a CHUB.

Take some of the oldest and strongest *Cheshire* Cheese which you can get, the Crumb of a fine Manchet, or *French* Bread, and some Sheep's Kidney Suet; put these into a Mortar, and beat them into a Paste adding as much clarify'd Honey as will be sufficient to soften it.

Another.

Take a few *Skrimps* or *Præwns*, pull off their Shells and Skins, and take the clear Meat, and beat it in a Mortar with a little Honey, until it comes to be a Paste: Bait the Hook with a piece of this, but let the point be lightly covered.

Ant Flies are thus preserved: Take the blackest Ant-Fly out of the Ant-hill, where you will find them from *June* until *September*; gather them with both their wings, and put them into a Glass that will hold the Quantity of a Quart of any Liquor; but first put in a handful or better of the moist Earth and Roots of Grass; then put the Flies gently in, that they lose not their Wings; lay a Clod of Earth over it, and they will keep a Month alive, and be always ready for Use: But if you would keep them longer, get a small Barrel of about three or four Gallons, wash it with Water and Honey; then having put in a Quantity of Earth and Grass Roots, put in your Flies and cover it, and they will live a Quarter of a Year.

Grubs, which are bred of the Spawn or Eggs of Beetles, which they leave in Holes that they make under Cow or Horse-dung, are thus preserved: Gather a thousand or more of them, and put them, with a Peck or two of their own Earth, into a Vessel, covering it close down to keep them from the Cold and Frosts, and you may keep them all Winter, and kill Fish with them at any Time.

Gentles

Gentles are a good Bait, and much the better for being lively and tough : When they are taken from Tallow, they ought to be kept in moist Sand for two or three Days ; and afterwards, if for constant Use, in Bran, or in fine dry Sand : And bait your Hook with them after this Manner ;

How to bait the Hook with a Gentle.

Take one or two Gentles, and put in your Hook into the second Joint above the Tail, then draw it forward upon the Hook : Having done this with one or two, then put your Hook into the second Joint of the last Gentle, and cover the Beard of your Hook with it ; but do not let the Point appear in Sight : If you run it too deep, the Substance of the Gentle will come out, and then it is good for nothing ; therefore take care to run it under the Skin as gently and as close to it as possible.

Gentles may be bred this way : Take a Piece of a Beast's Liver, and with a Cross-stick hang it over a barrel, or other Vessel, that is half full of dry Clay, and let it be fly-blown ; and as the Gentles grow big, they will fall into the Barrel, and scour themselves, and be always ready for Use : Gentles may be so bred 'till after *Michaelmas*.

But if you would keep them all the Year, get some dead Carrion, or a Bullock's Liver ; let it be fly-blown ; and when the Gentles begin to be alive and stir, then bury it and them in moist Earth, or in a Tub of Earth, and keep it as free from Frost as you can. You may dig out the Gentles at any Time when you intend to use them : They will last until *March* or *April*, but after that time will turn to Flies. When they turn black or red, separate them from the rest, and throw them away, for they are of no Use.

There are some Baits, which are the Brood of Hornets, Wasps, and Humble Bees ; these are to be

be baked in bread, then their Heads to be dipt in Blood, and laid to dry.

The Artificial Minnow is a good Bait for *Trout* or *Perch*, and is thus made :

How to make an Artificial Minnow.

The Body must be of Cloth, wrought upon the Back with dark-coloured green Silk, and a paler Green towards the Belly, shaded as naturally as possible, and wrought upon the Belly with white Silk in one Part, and silver Thread in another ; the Tail and Fins must be made of a Quill thinly shaven, and the Eyes of two little black Beads. The Ladies are the properest Operators for this Piece of Needle-work, who ought to have a Live Minnow lying by them for a Pattern. Another Sort of Artificial Minnow is made of Tin, and painted very naturally ; which will be of great Service, when live Minnows cannot be had, and may be bought at the Fish-tackle Shops, but they are dear.

How to bait your Hook with a live Minnow.

Chuse one which is whitest, and of a middle Size ; and that it may turn nimbly in the Water, and thereby attract the Fish, you must thus place it on a large Hook :

Put it into his Mouth, and out at his Gill ; then having drawn it three or four Inches beyond or through his Gill, put it again into his Mouth, and the Points and Beard out at his Tail ; then tie the Hook and his Tail about very neatly with a white Thread, which will make it the apter to turn quick in the Water : This done, pull back that Part of your Line which was slack, when you hook the Minnow the second time, that it shall fasten the head ; then the Body of the Minnow will be almost freight on your Hook ; afterwards try how it will turn, by drawing it cros the Water, or
against

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much that you would imagine she designed to bury herself. In this Hole she lays her Pea or Spawn, and from thence is called the Spawner; and then immediately comes the *Male Salmon*, who is always near, and casts his Melt upon the Pea, and from thence is called the Melter; and then they work immediately as hard as possible to cover them with the Gravel, or Sand, which they had cast up.

From this Conjunction proceed the young *Salmon Fry*, which do not continue in a River longer than the Month of *May*, (except prevented by some Accident) according to this old Distich;

*The first great Flood, that happens in May,
Carries the Salmon Fry down to the Sea.*

When the Male has cast his Melt, you may observe the Water to be of a thin milky Colour, for the Length of 15 or 20 Yards; and if at that time you angle therein, you will meet with plenty of *Trout*.

As all Fish are sick, immediately after spawning, and consequently unwholsome, they ought not to be taken until they have recruited their Strength, some requiring a longer Time than others.

Salmon is in Season from *March*, if the Weather proves warm, until *Michaelmas*, and is five Years before it comes to its full Growth; viz.

1. The first Year, it is called a *Salmon Trout*.
2. The second, a *Bolger*.
3. The third, a *Half Salmon*.
4. The fourth, a *Three-quarters Salmon*.
5. The fifth, a *Full-grown Salmon*.

There are two Ways of Angling for *Salmon*, either with the Artificial Fly, or with Bait. The Fly ought to be made more gaudy, with large expanded Wings, and to have some gold or silver Twist round its Body, the Shining of which will allure the *Salmon* to rise at the Fly. The Morning and Evening are the properest Times for Angling for him. Having therefore furnished yourself with
Necessaries;

Necessaries ; as, a long, strong, and taper Rod and Line, a Landing Net, Landing Hook, and a Basket or Bag to put your Fish in, repair to the River very early, and take Care to have the Wind at your Back. Having fixed your Fly to your Line, which ought to be two Yards longer than your Rod ; cast it from you with Art, so nicely, that the Artificial Fly only falls upon the Water ; then draw it gently up the Stream, upon the Surface of the River. A cloudy morning or Evening, with a gentle Breeze of Wind, sufficient to raise a Curl upon the Water, yields good Sport.

When the *Salmon* rises at the Fly, upon which you must keep your Eyes fixed very attentively, give a gentle Jerk, that you may hook him ; which done, humour him in letting him run which Way he will. Do not check him, lest he break your Line from your Rod, and wind it up as fast as you find that he returns, otherwise he will entangle and break your Tackle. Remember to keep him so tight, that he may bend your Rod pretty much ; then sink or lower your Elbow, so that your hand be raised up, and you will have the better Command over him : For if you suffer him to straiten your Rod, he will soon make his Escape from you. As he swims away, follow him gently, but do not come within Sight of him. He will be apt to spring or leap out of the Water ; at such a Time allow him Line enough ; and when you do perceive that he lies at the Bottom, have Patience for a while ; and be not surprized if he does this often, for he will strive to break from your Hook. Having waited for the Space of six or seven Minutes, draw your Line pretty tort ; and if he runs, then give him liberty as before. When he is thoroughly tired, draw him gently to the Shore, or the Side of the Bank, where you see the most convenient Place for landing him ; then take him out, either by drawing your Landing Net over his Head, (never over the Tail of any Fish) or by fastening your Landing Hook under his Gills. It

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When the *Salmon* rises at the Fly, upon which you must keep your Eyes fixed very attentively, give a gentle Jerk, that you may hook him ; which done, humour him in letting him run which Way he will. Do not check him, lest he break your Line from your Rod, and wind it up as fast as you find that he returns, otherwise he will entangle and break your Tackle. Remember to keep him so tight, that he may bend your Rod pretty much ; then sink or lower your Elbow, so that your hand be raised up, and you will have the better Command over him : For if you suffer him to straiten your Rod, he will soon make his Escape from you. As he swims away, follow him gently, but do not come within Sight of him. He will be apt to spring or leap out of the Water ; at such a Time allow him Line enough ; and when you do perceive that he lies at the Bottom, have Patience for a while ; and be not surprized if he does this often, for he will strive to break from your Hook. Having waited for the Space of six or seven Minutes, draw your Line pretty tort ; and if he runs, then give him liberty as before. When he is thoroughly tired, draw him gently to the Shore, or the Side of the Bank, where you see the most convenient Place for landing him ; then take him out, either by drawing your Landing Net over his Head, (never over the Tail of any Fish) or by fastening your Landing Hook under his Gills. It

will be much safer, if you have a Companion, to let him perform this friendly Office for you; because, if the *Salmon* should not be thoroughly tired, he will be apt to swim away; and then you may manage him, having the Command of your Rod.

The Way of Angling for *Salmon*, with a Bait, is after this Manner: Take a Dozen of large Red or Lob-worms, well purged, cleansed, and scoured in Moss; draw them over your Hook one by one, and let the last cover it, as you have been shewn before, in baiting your Hook with a Lob-worm: Then draw them close upon one another, that they may appear as one Lump; and having affixed Lead enough to your Line, about twelve Inches above your Hook, sufficient to sink it, drop your Bait gently into a deep Hole in the River, or close under a Bank, which latter Place the *Salmon* will chuse for Shelter.

Having lain a Minute or two at the Bottom, draw it up and down gently; and if a *Salmon* be there, and he has an Inclination to feed, he will take your Bait; when you have done this half a dozen times, and do not perceive that he bites, it will be in vain to repeat it oftener; for you may conclude that there is not any *Salmon* there, or that he has no Inclination to your Bait.

The properest and most likely Hours for Sport, in Angling this Way, are before Ten o' Clock in the Morning, and after Six in the Evening; but between Ten and Six it will scarce answer your Expectation, except it be immediately after, or during a short Shower of Rain; for that increases his Appetite, and he will look out for Food of one Kind or another.

In Angling for *Salmon*, with a Bait, your Line must be stronger than what you used with the Artificial Fly, and likewise the Top-joint of your Rod. He will require as much Art and Skill in managing him, when hooked by this Method of Angling, as when by the former. If this Bait prove unsuccessful, you may use small live Fish, and running

ning your Hook through, under the Back-fin, let him swim about the Hole, (having taken off the Lead from your Line) and, in all Probability the *Salmon* will snap at him, for he is a Fish of Prey, and will feed upon those that are small: If he takes this Bait, endeavour to hook him as fast as you can.

SALMON-FRY,

Are a very delicate and palatable Fish: in Angling for them, you must have a fine single Hair Line, and a taper Rod; your Artificial Flies must be very small, and should be placed at the Distance of half a Foot from each other, and it matters not of what Colour they are. As you draw your Line upon the Surface of the Water, you may perceive three or four of them to rise at one Time. They are very greedy, and will afford Sport (such as it is) all Day long; and you may draw them out of the Water with Safety, as soon as you have hooked them.

SALMON PEALE,

Are in every respect equal to the *Salmon*, save only that they are not so large, for they seldom exceed sixteen Inches in Length; they seem to be a Species of the *Salmon*, and some give them the Preference: They are fat, luscious, and sleeky, like the *Salmon*, and abound principally in the Rivers *Shannon*, *Boyne*, *Liffy*, &c. &c. They will rise at the Artificial Fly like the *Salmon*; but the best Way of taking them is with a Brandling well scoured in Moss, especially such as breed in a Tanner's Yard. They bite freely, and struggle hard, delighting in deep Holes, and chuse the Root or Stump of a Tree for Harbour; they lie as near as possible to the upper Part of the Hole, that they may more readily catch what Food the Stream brings down. Drop your Line (without Lead to

it, except one single Shot) in the Stream, which will carry it gradually into the Hole; and when he bites, be not too eager in striking him, and remember to keep out of Sight. He will feed all the Morning, and from five o' Clock in the Afternoon 'till Night: He is in Season all the Summer.

TROUT,

Are well-tasted, and much admired; they are shy and wary, and therefore the Angler must keep at a Distance from the Water. *Trout* spawn generally in *October* or *November*, contrary to the natural Course of most other Fish, which spawn in warm Weather, and are to be taken either with the Artificial Fly, or with a Bait.

When you use the Artificial Fly, your Rod and Line must be proportioned to the Breadth of the River; Six Yards is generally a good Length; and the Rod as well as the Line must be taper. Now though you may, and indeed ought to have great Variety of Artificial Flies, ready made; yet the best way to try what will best please the *Trout*, is, when you come to the River, to look narrowly upon the Water, or to beat a Bush that hangs over the River, and then match your Artificial Fly in Colour to the living Fly, which you will find upon the Water: The same Method is to be used in Angling for *Trout*, as is used for *Salmon*.

There are several Baits for *Trout*: The first is the *May* Fly, taken in the Month of *May*, upon old large Trees; it is of a brownish Colour, much coveted by the *Trout*, and to be used after this Manner: Bury the Point and Beard of your Hook, which must be small, in the Back of the Fly, between his Wings, and let the Bottom Link of your Line consist of three Hairs, or let it be the *Indian* Grass, without any Lead or Shot to either, and your Line should be no longer than your Rod: Then shake your Fly twice or thrice over the Water, that the Shadow of it may be seen before it touches the

the Water, if you suspect a *Trout*, to be there; the the best Places are in a deep Stream, near a Bush or Stump, or the Piles of a Bridge; let your Fly drop easy upon the Surface of the Water, and if there be a *Trout* near, he will rise at it eagerly.

There are other Baits, some of which are to be used a little way under the Water, and others at the Bottom of the Water or Mid-water: Of the former are the live Minnow, (and how to bait your Hook with him has been already shewn) and the Stone Leach, with which you are to bait your Hook after the same Manner. They are to be used with a Float to your Line, and should not be above four Feet under Water, or less, if the Water be not deep. The rest are Gentles, Caddice, Codbait, and the like. Gentles may be used with a Float, about eighteen Inches under Water; or without a Float, by drawing your line down the Stream, especially if the Water be foul; the Caddice, Codbait, and such-like, are to be put upon your Hook like the Gentles, and to be drawn up against the Stream as often as they sink to the Bottom: Two or more may be put upon the Hook at once, as you find the Water thicker or clearer: If you angle in weedy Rivers, then make use of the *Indian Grass*, a small Hook, and two Caddice, or Codbait, &c.

The last Sort of Baits which I shall mention, are the Red Worm, the Lob Worm, and the Brandling; with these you angle at the Bottom; and the latter, well scoured in Moss, is what Anglers call a Killing Bait.

A *Trout* feeds, in the day-time, from Eight in the Morning until Eleven; and in the Afternoon, from Three until Five; but late in the Evening, early in the Morning are the best Times for Angling for him with the Artificial Fly, which, 'tis supposed, he takes more out of Wantonness than Hunger.

As the largest *Trouts* seldom stir out of their Holes all Day, they chuse the Night-time for Feeding; and the Manner of taking them, at that Season,

son, is on the Surface of the Water, with a Bait, or Artificial Fly: The Bait is a large Lob Worm or two; you must chuse a deep Hole, where the Water runs smooth and quiet; then draw your Bait upon the Top of the Water too and fro; and if there be a large *Trout* in the Hole, he will take it, imagining it to be a Frog or Water Mouse, which they hunt at Night. The old *Trout* is both subtle and fearful, but in the Night feeds boldly; and when he has taken your Bait, let him have Time to gorge it; for he will not so easily forsake it, as his Custom is, when you meet with him by Chance, in the Day-time. If you use the Artificial Fly for him, let it be white, and pretty large. *Trout* feed best at Bottom in the Months of *March*, *April*, and *May*, and Part of *June*; though he will bite well in *July*, *August*, and *September*. If you Angle for *Trout* immediately after a Shower, use the Brandling, the Red Worm, or Caddice, Cod-bait, and such-like, for the Bottom; but for the Surface, chuse such a Fly as you shall find upon the Water, presently after the Shower.

The following Observations have been found, by Experience, to hold good, with regard to angling in the different Seasons. Angle for *Trout* in the Month of *March*, with the Red Worm, at the Bottom of the River; and in a Stream, with a Minnow, which you must draw up and down. In *April*, take the Canker Worm that breeds in great Trees, the Red Snail, the Bob Worm that is bred under Cow Dung, and the Bait which breeds upon the Fern Leaf. In *June*, use the Red Worm, nip off his Head, and put a Codbait or Caddice first upon your Hook, and then the Red Worm. In *July*, take the Red Worm and the Codbait together, or a Brandling alone. In *August*, take a Flesh Fly, and a little Piece of the Fat of Bacon, and bind them together about the Hook. In *September* and *October* use the Red Worm, and Minnow, as directed for the Month of *March*.

It

It would be in vain to mention all the Rivers in Ireland which are remarkable for having good Trout, or to give a Description of the various Sorts of that Kind of Fish: Let it suffice to say, that the *White Trout*, the *Brown Trout* with white Spots, and the *Yellow-spotted Trout*, are the three best Sorts (the one preferable to the other, as they are mentioned in Course) except the *Red Trout*, near *Bray*, which are reckoned the nicest of Fish; many of them are as large as *Salmon*, but distinguished by their different Colours, and, in their best Season cut very white. These Trouts remain Nine Months in the Sea, and annually observe their Time of coming into the fresh Water almost to a Day, but do not continue there above Three Months.

PIKE, or LUCE,

Are a firm, good Fish, but so very greedy and voracious that they scarce refuse any thing that comes in their Way; and therefore some People call them the *Fresh-water Shark*, or *River Tyrant*. They will feed upon their own Species, and a *Pike* of thirty Inches in Length will prey upon another of fifteen Inches. When they are large, they are called *Pike*; when small, they have the Appellation of *Jacks*. The River *Pike* are preferable to what are taken in the Salt Water, and their usual Time of Spawning, is in *April* or *May*; then they go into Crooks and Ditches, and while the Spawner is casting her Eggs, the Miltier hovers over, but does not touch her; and indeed they ought not to be taken 'till *August* or *September*. They have more Courage than the *Trout*, or the *Salmon*, and are not so easily scared, except upon a sudden Approach. The Male is much preferable to the Female. There are five Ways to catch *Pike*; but as two only belong to the Angler, (the others being what we call Poaching, which is unworthy of an Angler)

Angler) I shall treat of them separately: These Two Ways are, Trowling and Snapping the former is most healthful and diverting.

The Tackle to be used in Trowling, is a Rod in Length seven Feet; a Line at least thirty Yards long rolled about your Reel; a leaded Hook with two Links of Wire fastened to it; a Ring to be fixed to the Top of your Rod; a Landing Net, and a Landing Hook with a Stick four Feet long, into the End of which you screw your Landing Hook; you must also have a Bag, or Net, for your Fish. It will be necessary and convenient to carry two or three Hooks with you, lest any Mischance should happen, and you then be deprived of your Sport, for want of a Supply, when one Hook is either broken or lost.

Of TROWLING.

Being thus equipt, go early to the River in the Morning; and it will be proper that you observe the Manner of Trowling, as used by an expert Angler, before you do attempt the Sport. The Method of fixing your Bait is after this Manner:

Put the End of your Wire into the Mouth of a *Dace*, or *Gudgeon*, (for these are the best Baits) and run it along through the Body until it comes out at the Middle of the Tail. But forasmuch as the Wire may be apt to bend, I advise, that you provide a Fish-needle, which you may buy at the Fish-tackle Shops; and having placed your Wire upon the Neck-end of your Needle, run it through the Body of the Fish, and you may with Ease draw the Wire after it. Fix your Hook on one Side of the Fish, and let the Point be near his Eye; then sew up his Mouth with strong Thread, to keep the Hook from moving out of its Place; then take a fine Needle and Thread, and run it through the Head of the Fish, a little below the Eye, and afterwards run it through again below the Gills, and fasten it on the other Side; so that the Gills being thus secured

cured and preserved, will not be damaged by any thing that rubs against it in Trowling. The Fin of the Tail should be cut off, and the Tail fastened to the Top of the Wire, otherwise the Bait will not lie smooth and even upon the Hook. It is to be fastened thus: Take a Needle and strong Thread, run through the Tail of the Fish, on one Side of the Wire, and do the same on the other Side of the Wire, then fasten it, and run it afterwards through the Eye of the Wire, and again through the Tail of the Fish; afterwards twist it round the Wire, and tie it so fast that it may not slip. Having made a Loop at the End of your Line, and fastened a Swivel to it, put it through the Ring on the Top of your Rod; and your Bait being ready, hang it on your Swivel.

You are now prepared for Trowling; but remember that when you come near the Bank of the River, to keep out of Sight, and to drop your Bait down the Side of the Bank, and afterwards, on the Right and Left Hand, before you shew yourself: For, as *Pike* love Shelter, or Harbour, because they can from thence rush on their Prey, as they swim by them; so, if you suddenly appear, you will, in all Probability, frighten them away. Having Trowled at Home (as Anglers term it) then veer out more Line, and reach the opposite Shore; and as soon as your Bait begins to sink, draw back your Line by degrees, and quoil it up with your Left-hand. Thus you must be always in Motion: Neither must your Bait lie still; for its Motion in the Water is what alarms the *Pike*, who imagines it to be a live Bait.

If you meet not with Sport, when you have thrown out your Bait half a Dozen times, then go forwards to another Place; and when a *Pike* takes your Bait, which you will perceive by a sudden Jerk, then do not check him, but let him run where he will, allowing him as much Line as he will take; for his Nature is such, that as soon as he seizes the Bait, he runs as fast as he can to his Harbour,

Harbour, and there pouches Prey. You must therefore give him Time; some will require more, and some less: If he be hungry, he will pouch it soon; if he is not, he will keep it between his Teeth the Space of half an Hour, or more. As soon therefore as you find that he has reached his Harbour, which you will easily know, by his not drawing any more of the Line with him, then lay down your Rod, and waiting as long as you might have smok'd a Pipe of Tobacco, take up your Rod, and draw your Line gently, as before: If you perceive that he has hold of it still, draw your Line tort; and if he pulls, give Way a little; then draw again, 'till at last you get a Sight of him. If you see the Bait cross his Mouth, then let him go; if not, you may be assured he has pouch'd it, and then give him a sudden Jerk, that the Beard of the Hook may fasten in his Stomach: But if he should run away a little after that he has first taken your Bait, then take up your Rod and Line as fast as you can, and give him a Jerk, as I just now mentioned. If the River be clear, you ought to let him run the Length of twenty Yards, and then check him; this do until you have tired him: But, if there are Trees or Stumps in the Water, fail not to keep your Line tight, and prevent him from going near them, which he will endeavour to do; and if you permit him, he will then entangle your Line about the Roots or Stumps of the Trees; and if the Waters are deep, you will lose the Fish, your Bait, and a Part of your Line.

When he is sufficiently weary, then draw him to the Side of the Bank, and make use of your Landing-net; or Landing-hook, as directed in Landing a *Salmon*. Do not offer to weigh him, that is, to lift him out of the Water, with your Line and Hook only; for though you may think that he is so much tired that he is not able to stir, yet you may find yourself deceived. If he be a sizeable Fish, and you pretend to weigh him, you will perceive his Pouch to come out of his Mouth, so plain, that

that you may see your Hook; but then, as soon as he has quitted the Water, and before you can get him upon the Shore, he will give a sudden Spring, and break his Hold: By this Means you will lose your Desire, be deprived of your Expectation; and the *Pike*, if grievously wounded, will perish in the Water.

S N A P P I N G,

Is the other Way, by which Anglers catch *Pike*. You must provide a strong Rod sixteen or seventeen Feet long, with a strong Whale-bone Top to it, as thick as the upper Part of your Little-finger; affix to your Rod a strong Line, not altogether so long as your Rod; at the End of your Line place your Snap-hook, which you may make after this Manner: Take twelve or fourteen Inches of Gimp, and two large *Salmon*-hooks; turn the Hooks Back to Back, and in the Middle of them place the Gimp; whip or tie them fast together with a Piece of Silk well waxed, so that the Hooks cannot turn, nor the Gimp be drawn from them; then take a *Perch*-hook, and place it between the other two Hooks, toward the upper Part of the Shanks, and fasten it with a fine waxed Silk, about eighteen Inches from the Bottom of your Line; put on a large Float made of Cork; and under it, at a convenient Distance, fix as much Lead to your Line as will poise the Float, and keep the Bait from the other Part of the Water. They who think it too troublesome to make their own Tackle, may buy them ready made at the proper Shops. The best Baits are the *Gudgeon* and the *Dace*, or a small *Roach*; the two first are most preferable; and if you use the *Dace*, or the *Roach*, let them not exceed four Inches in Length. Fix your Bait upon your small Hook, by running it under his back Fin; and being thus equipt, let your Bait swim down the Current; and when you perceive your Float to be drawn under Water, give a strong
Jerk;

Jerk; for you may then conclude that the *Pike* has laid hold of it. When he is hooked, you must treat him after a different Manner from any that has been hitherto prescribed; for whereas you were directed before, to give a Fish Liberty to play, after you had hooked him, the contrary is now to be observed. You must therefore govern him with a strait and stiff Line; for if he can by any Means make it slack he will soon get loose; wherefore you are to take Care to draw him on the Shore, if a convenient Place will offer; if not you must then have Recourse to your Landing-hook, or Landing-net: And tho' he will flounce and struggle hard while he is in the Water, yet you must not regard it, if you have a mind to catch him. I am very sensible that many will trust to the Strength of their Line, and not make use of the Gimp, or Brass-wire; but this is a great Argument of Imprudence: For as a *Pike* has several Rows of Teeth, and as those Teeth are numerous, sharp, and of different Sizes, it is two to one that he sheers or cuts the Line; which, though it may by Chance bring him to the Shore, yet it will be so mangled, that there will be no trusting to it afterwards; whereas he can do very little, if any Damage, to the *Gimp*.

I shall give this Advice concerning Trowling, which is all I shall say, in Relation to the *Pike*.

When he has taken the Bait, and will not pouch it, but will hold it in his Mouth, and come to the Bank-side, as you draw in your Line, and then quit it, which he will often do; or if he cast it from him, soon after he has first taken it; it will then be in vain to try him any longer: All you have to do, is then to use your Snap, and you need not doubt but he will quickly take the Bait.

C A R P

Spawn generally in *May*, or the Beginning of *April*, especially the *River-carp*, according to the different Nature of the Waters which they frequent,

quent, and the different Soils. At Spawning-time they may be seen in large Shoals, and are then said to be going to Hill, (a Phrase which Anglers use, when *Carp* are going to spawn). The *River-carp* is preferable to the *Pond-carp*: The latter have a muddy Taste; but the former are free from it, and very sweet. It is a very bony Fish, yet much admired; which Men of the nicest Palates attribute more to the Sauce, than to the Delicacy of the Fish. The Time for Angling for them is very early in the Morning, and late in the Evening; they will also bite at Noon, if disturbed from their Retreat by a sudden Flash of Water. They chuse deep Holes, with a very gentle Stream; and their beloved Places of Residence, are the Stumps or Roots of Trees; he is subtle and strong, and your Line and Rod must be proportioned to his Strength.

The best Baits are the Marsh and Flag-worms; but you must not be too eager or hasty in striking him when he bites, for he will nibble some Time before he will take the Bait into his Mouth, and then you ought to ease Part of your Line about ten or a dozen Inches; and take Care that, as soon as you have hooked a *Carp*, you keep him from this Harbour or Retreat, to which Place he will endeavour to retire, as soon as he perceives that the Hook has prick'd him; but if you suffer him to go thither, you will lose both Fish and Line.

Carp will bite also at Paste: There are several Sorts, but I look upon the following one to be best; viz.

Take the Flesh of a Rabbit, and Bean-flour, sifted very fine; mix these together with Honey, and incorporate them in a Mortar, or work them in your Hands into small Balls fit for Use; temper it to such a stiff Substance that it may not wash off your Hook, neither let it be too hard: And if you mix Virgin's Wax or clarified Honey with it, it

will keep all the Year. If it be too pale, you may make it of a true Flesh-colour, by mixing a little Vermilion with it.

It will be convenient to put a Float upon your Line, made of a Swan's Quill; which, when drawn under the Water the Depth of two or three Inches, will direct you when to strike. As *Carp* are very shy, so you must not come near the River-side; and when you lay in your Bait, drop it down as gently as possible.

When you have found a good Hole, it will not be amiss to bait it well every Day, by which Means you will be sure to draw the *Carp* thither from other Parts of the River. The best Method of doing this effectually, is, to provide a large Tin-pot, punched with Holes, and to put therein as many Worms as you think proper; then fasten a Line and a Piece of Lead to it, and sink it in the Hole, and so let the Worms creep out by degrees; then draw out your Tin Vessel, and lay it by for farther Use. This ought to be done often. The common Method is, to cast the Worms in by Handfuls; but the Stream will be apt to wash them away from the Place for which they were designed.

If you angle for *Carp* in Ponds, you must rise by Break of Day, especially if you design to catch those which are large; and the best Bait which you can use is Red Worms well scoured and dipt in Tar, or else Caddice, just as their Inclination leads them. You must allow them the same Time to gorge your Bait, as was directed in angling for *River-carp*: Your Rod and Line must be long, because you must lay in as far as you can from the Shore, and your Float must be large; though indeed you may draw them nearer to you, by baiting the Place, as before is shewn, or by casting in the Worms by Handfuls; for as it is Still-water in Ponds, the Worms cannot be carried at any considerable Distance from the Place you intend.

You

You may also cast in some boiled Malt, which they will often take.

Though *Carp* love Mud, yet they delight not in weedy, but in clear Water, except a few Weeds, which they chuse for Shelter. If the Water be very fat, and full of Feed, then drop your Bait gently near the Pond-side, using a very small Float, and no Lead upon your Line: You must keep out of Sight, and the *Carp* will imagine your Bait to be a Worm coming out of the Bank.

When you angle with Paste, the better to beguile the *Carp*, Pellets of Paste should be thrown into the Water, some Hours before you undertake your Trial of Skill with the Angle-rod; and if you throw in small Pellets of Paste a Day or two before, you are the more likely to succeed. If you angle in a large Pond, that you may the better draw the *Carp* together, throw into one certain Place, either Grains, or Blood mixed with Cowdung, or Bran mixed with the Crust of Whitebread, being well soaked in Water and made into a Paste; or any Garbage, as Chicken-guts, or the like. As you are angling with Paste, whether in a Pond or River, chew a little white or brown Bread, and cast it in about the Place where your Float lies. Crumbs of white Bread and Honey mix'd together, and worked up into a Paste are very good. Angle for *Carp* at the Bottom, if you chuse the River; and in Mid-water, if you delight in Pond-angling.

Notwithstanding what has been already said concerning *Pond Carp*, I have observed, that in your middle-sized Ponds, which have been made for Profit or Pleasure, or perhaps for both, *Carp* will swim about the Banks of such Ponds at Noon, provided it be a fair Day, and the Sun appears with Lustre. I have often seen them prime about twelve or one o' Clock among the Weeds: Whether this be for Sport, or thro' Wantonness, (as some Anglers affirm) is of little Signification. I am apt to think, that their priming at such Hours, is to

catch such Flies as fall upon the Surface of the Water. However, this I know by Experience, that if they meet with a Bait in their Way, which is agreeable to them, they will gorge it most voraciously, provided that Time enough be allowed them to do it.

Now what has the Angler to do in this Case? I will inform him: Let him equip himself with a Rod, whose uppermost Joint must be strong, and pliable withal, particularly the Whale-bone Part: He ought also to have a strong Silk-line, and his Hook should be large enough for a Lob worm. Having prepared such Sort of Tackle, let him walk about the Pond, but at some Distance from it; and if he observes the *Carp* to prime, let him search for a Place about the Bigness of the Crown of his Hat, clear and free from Weeds; but if he cannot find any such Place, then let him make one, by breaking or cutting the Weeds. This being done, he must put his Tackle in Order, but not use any Float; nor must he have any more than one single Shot upon his Line, which should be of the larger Sort. When he has baited his Hook, let him drop it as gently as possible into the Place that is free from Weeds, and as near to the Side of the Pond as conveniently may be: His Shot or Lead must lie upon the Leaf of the Stalk of the Weed, so that his Bait will not be above eight Inches deep in the Water, and yet have Liberty enough to move about. He must retire from the Side of the Pond, yet not so far but that he may plainly perceive the Shot that is upon the Leaf of the Weed: The *Carp*, which continually roams about, and does not continue in one Place, will soon discover the Worm. When he perceives that his Shot or Lead has been drawn away, together with about ten or twelve Inches of the Line, he may then venture to strike; and when he finds that he has hooked his Fish, he must keep him tight to it, and not suffer him to go where he pleases; for then he will shoot in among the Weeds, and intangle the
Line

It is further to be observed, that in Angling for *Chub*, in *March* and *April* he is usually taken with Worms; in *May*, *June*, and *July* he will bite at Cherries, or at any Fly, or at Beetles, with their Legs and Wings cut off, or at any Kind of Snail, or the black Bee that breeds in Clay-walls. In *August* he never refuses the Grasshopper, on the Top of a swift Stream, or the young humble Bee that breeds in long Grass, and is ordinarily found by the Mowers. In the cooler Months, a yellow Paste made of the strongest Cheese, and pounded in a Mortar, with a little Butter and Saffron, (so much of it as is beaten small will turn it to a Lemon Colour). The Spawn of a *Chub* is excellent; and he is in Season from the Middle of *May* until *Candlemas*.

There is no Fish better in the Water, to enter a young Angler, he is so easily caught; but then it must be in this particular Way: In most hot Days, you find a dozen or twenty *Chubs* floating near the Top of the Water; place yourself behind some Bush or Tree, and stand as free from Motion as possible; bait your Hook with a Grasshopper, and let it hang a Quarter of a Yard short of the Water; to which End, you must find or make some convenient Rest, or Stand for your Rod, and it is probable that the *Chubs* will sink down towards the Bottom of the Water, at the Shadow of your Rod, (for a *Chub* is the fearfulest of all Fishes) and will do so, if but a Bird flies over him, and makes the least Shadow on the Water; nevertheless, they will presently rise, and lie soaring near the Top again, at which Time move your Rod very slowly to that *Chub* you intend to catch. Let your Bait fall gently upon the Water, three or four Inches before him, and he will infallibly take it; for he is a Leather-mouth'd Fish, having his Teeth near his Throat, of which a Hook does scarce ever lose its Hold; and therefore give him play enough, before you offer to take him out of the Water.

BREAM,

B R E A M,

When full-grown, is a very large, flat Fish, and is very scarce in the Rivers within twenty Miles of *London*: His chiefest Delight is in a Pond, where, if he likes the Water and Air, he will breed exceedingly, in some Ponds so fast, as to over-stock them. His Tail is forked, his Scales set in an excellent Order; he has large Eyes, a small sucking Mouth, and two Sets of Teeth. The Milter is observed to have two large Milts, and the Spawner two Bags of Spawn. Their Hours of feeding are extremely early, or extremely late; but if it be a lowering Day, and the Wind blows strong, he will bite at any Time of the Day. As his Mouth is small, so your Hook must be proportioned to the Size of his Mouth; and therefore as you will be necessitated to use strong Tackle, so your Hook should be whipt to an *Indian Grass*.

He delights in the Middle of a deep large Hole, with a very slow Stream; and the most common Bait is the Flag or red Worm, well scoured in Moss and Fennel. He will also take a Paste made of Brown Bread and Honey, or Gentles, or the Worm like a Maggot, which is found at Dock-roots, Flags, or Rushes, in watry Places. In *June* and *July* he will bite at a Grasshopper, or at the Flies which are found on Flags, that grow near the Water-side.

The Hole wherein you design to angle ought to be baited after this Manner: Take a Peck of sweet gross-ground Barley-malt, boil it in a Kettle, then strain it through a Bag into a Tub; and when it is near cold, take it to the Water-side, about eight or nine o'Clock in the Evening, and not before: Throw in two Parts of your Ground-bait, squeezed hard between your Hands; it will presently sink to the Bottom; and take Care that it lodges in the very Place where you intend to angle.

When

When you angle for the *Bream*, lay in your Bait softly, in the Middle of your Ground-bait, but let not your Lead be above two Feet under Water; and when he bites, he will throw up your Float, which must be of a middle Size; and when you perceive it to lie flat upon the Surface of the Water, you may then conclude that he has gorged your Bait. Strike gently, and hold your Rod at a Bent a little while; for if you both pull, you may lose your Game, if not your Hook and Line.

As his delightful Harbour is the Water-dock, under which he lies, so you must take Care to keep him from thence, when you have hooked him: He will strive to get thither, that he may entangle your Line about the Stalk of the Water-dock, which being naturally very tough, it will be impossible to disengage yourself from thence. His being a flat Fish, as I said before, causes him to draw much Water; which, though it does not increase his natural Strength, nevertheless it will add to the difficulty you will find in taking him. He affords noble Sport, and is very shy to be landed; and when you have finished your Day's Work, then cast in the Remainder of your Ground-bait.

Having used this Method and Sport for three or four Days, the *Bream* will grow very shy and wary; then desist for two or three Days, or longer; and in the Place where you last baited, and intend to renew your Bait, take a Tuft of short Grass, about the Bigness or Circumference of a Pewter-plate, and with a Needle and Green Thread, fasten, one by one, as many little red Worms as will almost cover the Tuft: Make a Hole in the Middle of a round Board, placing the Tuft thereon; then put a Cord through, and tying it to a Pole, let it down to the Bottom of the Water, for the Fish to feed upon, without Disturbance, for about three or four Days; and after that Time, when you have drawn

it

it away, you will find Sport almost beyond your Expectation.

T E N C H,

Are a Still-water Fish, and delight in Ponds more than Rivers. He is a Leather-mouth'd Fish, like the *Barbel*; but as this latter chuses a Gravel or Sand, so the former takes Pleasure in Mud. One *Tench* that is taken in a River is worth Six taken in a Pond. Some *Tench* spawn in *May*, others in *June*: And the same Caution and Method is to be used in Angling for this Fish, which has been prescribed for *Carp*.

If you angle for *Tench*, you must repair thither by Dawn of Day, especially if you design to take those that are large, which seldom exceed twelve Inches: Your Tackle must be strong, because they delight very much to be among the Weeds; and you will meet with little Sport after the Sun rises. Renew your Sport about six o'Clock in the Afternoon: and let your Ground-bait be the same as directed for *Carp*.

When you angle in a River for *Tench*, chuse the deepest and most silent Waters; they ought to be so still, and the Surface so smooth and even, that it cannot give the least Motion to your Float. Angle from Day-light to seven o'Clock in the Morning, and from five in the Afternoon until the Night compels you to give over. Be not too eager in striking him when he bites; for as he delights in sucking the Bait, allow him Time, and he will not quit it. The best and most inticing Bait, and indeed you need not use any other, whether for Pond or River, is the red Worm dipt in Tar: Or, Take the clotted black Blood out of the Heart of a Sheep, some fine Flower and Honey, temper them well together, and make them of the Consistence of an Unguent, and anoint the red Worm with it. I know not which is preferable, this, or the Tar: No other Bait is to be compared to either of them.

June,

June, July, and August are the only Months in which you must expect to have any Sport with *Tench*.

GREYLING, or UMBER,

Seldom exceeds eighteen Inches in Size : He is good all the Year, but is principally in Season in *December* ; at which Time he is black about the Head, Gills; and down the Back, and his Belly of a dark Grey, dappled with beautiful black Spots.

His Haunts are the same with those of the *Trout*, and he is to be taken the same Way : He will rise twenty times at a Fly ; and if you miss him, will rise again. He lies close all the Winter, comes abroad the latter End of *April*, and swims nimbly in the Middle of the Water.

When you angle for *Greyling*, use a Cork Float, and let not your Bait come within two Feet of the Bottom ; for he is more apt to rise, than to descend to the Bait. In *March* and *April* use the red Worm ; in *May*, the green Worm ; in *June* the Bait that breeds under the Bark of an Oak ; in *July*, the Bait that breeds on the Fern-leaf ; the red Worm, with his Head taken off, and a Codbait placed upon the Hook, and the Worm put after it, is another good Bait ; in *August*, the red Worm, and the dock Worm ; and the red Worm all the rest of the Year.

FLOUNDERS.

Are firm and good ; so innocent in their Nature, and so nutritive, that Physicians order them to be given to sick Persons, when their weak Stomachs cannot digest any other Food ; especially those which do frequent and are taken in the Fresh-water Rivers. They are in Season all the Year, except the Time of their Spawning, which is from the latter End of *June* to the Middle of *July* ; and

as they are then sick and flabby, they are consequently unwholesome. At such a Juncture, if any of them be taken, you may perceive small Worms, about the Length of half an Inch, and in some the Length of an Inch, which have (as it were) made a Bed for themselves in the Backs of the *Flounder*: And this will appear to be after the same Nature with certain Worms in some Rivers in the *West Indies*, which, by eating away Part of the Plank of a Ship, make a Resting-place for themselves therein; and will, in Time, work a Passage through the thickest Part of the Ship which lies under Water.

Flounders are a shy and wary Fish, and feed at Bottom: Their common and most delightful Places of Resort, are the Sides of Sand-banks, cast up by Mill-streams or Weirs, or by strong Eddies. Sometimes they are found at the Tail of Mill-streams, or at a more remote Distance from them, in deep Waters under or next unto the Bank-sides, especially if the Bottom be Sand or Gravel, and has a Declivity. If you find a Hole in a River, which looks ever so likely, and there is Mud at the Bottom, it will be lost Labour to angle therein; for the least Mud or Filth choaks *Flounders*.

As they are greedy and voracious, they will bite at any Red Worm; but the Lob-worm, as it is the largest, will entice them soonest, provided it be well scoured. The usual Way of Angling for them, is to lie upon the Grabble: that is, to put so much Lead upon your Line, about twelve or fourteen Inches distant from your Hook, that it may keep it steady at Bottom, and the Bait have Liberty to be twirled about by the Water.

If you use a Float, let it lie flat upon the Surface: and when it first cocks up, and is afterwards drawn under Water, you may then conclude that the *Flounder* has, or is taking your Bait. Remember to allow him Time; for he will suck all the Worm into his Mouth before he gorges it. The Hook which you use, cannot be too small, if you can get your Bait upon it.

MULLETS,

M U L L E T S,

Are a Salt-water Fish, well-tasted, delicate, and much admired. During the Summer-season they come into the Rivers which lie contiguous with the Sea, as often as the Tide flows. Great Plenty of them may be taken with an Angle Rod, which, as well as the Line, must be strong.

They will rise like a *Trout* or *Salmon* at an Artificial Fly, which must be larger than what is used for the *Trout*; and they will also take a Worm under Water, if you angle about two Feet from the Bottom. They are wonderfully shy and wary, but feed as freely as any Fish, and will afford much Sport and Diversion.

S M E L T S,

Are a fine Fish, with a delicate Flavour, and are in Season twice a Year. They make their first Appearance about the Middle of *March*, and the best are taken in the County of *Watersford*. In Angling for them, use the *Pater-noster* Line of one Hair, and let your Bait be Gentles or white Paste.

R O C H,

Is a coarse, bony Fish; but the largest Sort, which seldom exceed twelve Inches, will yield good Sport. Their Spawning-time is in *June*, and then they are scabby and unwholsome. The chief Bait for them is boiled Malt, Gentles, white and red Paste; but if you angle for them in windy Weather, then use the small red Worm. They frequent gentle Streams which are not shallow, and will bite freely. When Winter begins to approach, they retire into the Deeps, at the End of strong Currents: Here you will have occasion to use

more Lead than ordinary ; and consequently, the largest Float, and a stronger Line to bear the Lead : And here, as well as in other Places, you must angle about twelve Inches from the Bottom.

They who desire to have much Diversion, and to take many *Roach*, may gratify themselves after the following Manner : Having provided a sufficient Quantity of Gentles, go down to the End of the *North-Wall*, or thereabouts ; then take a Boat, and fasten it to the Stern of a Collier, or some other large Vessel, which has lain some Time in the River, and with a short Rod, and a Line not exceeding four Feet in Length, angle there ; and remember to put three or four Gentles upon your Hook at one Time. Let your Float be twelve Inches distant from the Top of your Rod ; and lay in your Bait as close to the Stern of the Ship as you can, and let it swim about three Yards. This must be done when the Tide begins to ebb, and you will not fail of good Sport for two Hours at least : and what you catch will be large.

R U D,

Is a Sort of *Roach*, but much preferable, and of a golden Colour : He is strong, broad, and thick, and feeds near the Top of the Water. The principal Baits for this Fish are Red Worms, and Flies. They will feed very generously, and divert the Angler ; for they struggle hard, and are very strong.

D A C E,

Is a bright, handsome Fish, and spawn generally in *March* ; they love a gravelly Scour ; are very shy and wary, like the *Trout*, and, when frightened, retire into the Deep. They are to be taken on the Surface of the Water with a fine, nice Artificial Fly, and will rise sooner at the Black, than any other Colour. If you angle upon a Scour, use
Gentiles

Gentles, or Paste; if in the Deep, let sodden Malt, or House-flies, be the Bait; and do not suffer your Line, which should be of a single Hair, to be above two or three Feet under Water: They will also take the little Red-worm, Caddice, or the Grasshopper: With the former of these you may use the smallest Float, and one Shot to poise it; and when the Grasshopper is your Bait, pull off the Legs, put the Point of your Hook under his Tail, then run it through and bury it in the Back-part of his Head; and remember to strike him nimbly as soon as ever he bites.

Dace may also be taken with Flesh-flies, upon the Surface of the Water, into whose Backs, between their Wings, you must put your Hook, which should be small. They bite in the Morning and Evening; and when you have a Mind to much Diversion, you must provide a Cane-rod, which is the lightest of any; let it be at least seventeen Feet in Length: And your Line, which should, from the Middle downwards, consist of single Hairs, must be somewhat longer than your Rod. You ought also to be furnished with a sufficient Quantity of small House-flies, which keep in a Glass-bottle stopp'd with a Cork: Then, about seven or eight o' Clock in the Evening, repair to a Mill-stream, and having fixed three or four Hooks with single Hair-links, not above four Inches long, to your Line, bait them with the Flies, and angle upon the Surface of the Water on smoothest Part at the End of the Mill-stream, in the same Manner as you were directed to angle for *Trout*. The *Dace* will rise freely, especially if the Sun does not shine on that Part of the Water where you cast your Line, and you may take two or three at a Time. This Sport will continue as long as Day-light will permit you to see your Flies.

Dace will also rise at the Ant-fly upon the Surface of the Water, if used in a Morning at the Foot of a Current, or Mill-stream, or on the Scour, before the Sun comes upon the Water.

If you angle for them upon the *Liffy*, you must prepare your Ground-bait made of Bran, a Crust of white Bread soaked and worked up into round Balls, with little Stones in the Middle: Take a Boat; and when you chuse a Place, let it be under the Wind, when the Water is smooth; plumb the Depth, and let your Lead be eight Inches from the Bottom; then cast in your Ground-bait about four Yards above the Head of your Boat, and two or three of the Balls nearer to you, and lay in your Bait exactly over your Ground-bait. Take your Swim as long as your Rod and Line will permit, and always remember not to let it swim too far; and when you draw it up, give a little Jerk. When your Float sinks, then strike; and be not too eager to take your Fish out of the Water. This Method may also be observed in angling for *Roach*.

A *Dace* fresh taken, and scotched, and broiled, eats sweeter, and is more palatable than a fresh *Herring*. *Dace* seldom exceed ten Inches in Length.

I have already observed, that *Dace* spawn generally in *March*: and I think I may venture to affirm, that they spawn twice a Year; though I will not take upon me to say in which Month they spawn the second Time: And the Reason why I am pretty positive herein is, that I have found, by Experience, small and middle-sized *Dace*, which I have taken at the latter End of *October*, and Beginning of *November*, to be full of Milts and Roes; and, according to my Judgment, those Fish had a finer Flavour and Relish than any that I took and eat in Summer.

Although I have said much in relation to the several Methods by which the fair Angler may catch *Dace*; yet I hope he will not take it amiss, if I impart to him Two things, which I have lately discovered, and which will compleat what I have to say; not doubting but that he will be pleased with them, since he may thereby increase his Sport, and the Number of his Fish.

The

The First then is this : If the Water be high, so as to rise almost to the Banks of the River, then fasten to your Line an Artificial Fly, called the Caterpillar-fly ; then take a large yellow Gentle, (the yellower the better) run the Hook through the Skin of him, and draw him up to the Tail of your Artificial Fly : This being done, whip with it on the Surface of the Water ; and if you are diligent and expert, you may assure yourself of good Sport.

The Second thing I have to observe, is ; That if you angle where two Mill-streams are going at one and the same Time, let it be in the Eddy between the two Streams : First make use of your Plummet ; and if the Water be deep, you must angle within a Foot of the Bottom, and perhaps you will find but little Sport. But if it proves to be shallow, that is about the Depth of two Feet, or not exceeding three, then bait your Hook with three large Gentles : Use a Cork-float, which ought not to be a Foot and a half from the Hook, and have a quick Eye to strike at the very first Bite ; for if there be any large *Dace* in the Mill-pool, they will resort to the Eddy between the two Streams.

If every Angler did consider, that Gentles are not only the most universal, but also the most alluring Bait, they would always carry some of them with them. I have taken *Trout* with Gentles, when every Kind of Worm has been refused, and Artificial Flies rejected. I have taken all Sorts of Fresh-water or River Fish with them, *Pike* and *Salmon* excepted ; and I make no manner of Doubt but they would prove an acceptable Bait to them, could it be so contrived, as to fix them upon a Hook that could hold either *Salmon* or *Pike*.

GUDGEONS,

Are such a pleasant, sweet, and delicate Fish, that if they were not so common, they would be as valuable as a *Smelt*. They spawn in *March* or *April*, and are in Season most Part of the Year. In the Summer they delight in shallow Streams, whose Bottom is sandy and gravelly, and will bite freely all Day from an Hour after Sun-rise 'till within an Hour of Sun-set, whether it be gloomy, warm, or sunshine Weather; but in Autumn, when the Weeds begin to rot, and grow four, they retire into the deep Waters. The usual Way of Angling for them is, to take up the Sand or Gravel, and by that Means render the Water thick and foul, which will make them bite the faster, though they are free enough at any Time; or else you may cast into the River dried Earth or Dust; but if the Water be made thick with Rain, then they will not bite. They will take Gentles, or the Cow-dung Worm; but the small red Worm is what pleases them best. If you can find a Bridge or Plank over a small River, chuse to angle underneath for *Gudgeon*; for they love the Shade; and are so far from being shy or wary, that you may not only appear in Sight, but if you drive them from their Place of Resort, they will immediately return. A single Hair Line, a fine taper Rod, a Float, and a small Hook, is what you must use, and your Bait must drag upon the Ground.

BLEAK,

Is a small, fat, pleasant Fish; and is called by some, *the Fresh-water Sprat*: It will rise, like the *Dace*, at a small House-fly, upon the Surface of the Water; or will take a Gentle, or white Paste, about a Foot and a half under Water. The smallest Hooks are the properest for them; and a *Pater-noster*

noſter Line, that is, a ſingle Hair Line with fix or ſeven Hooks, each three or four Inches above the other, baited with Gentles, and Caddice well ſcour-ed : Paſte or Red Worm is what is uſed in Eddies, to which Places they reſort in the Spring Seafon. If you angle for them in the *Thames*, you may lay in deeper than in other Rivers : And it is obſervable, that in Rivers they continue ſound and healthful all the Summer ; but the *Thames Bleak* ſoon run mad, occaſioned by a Worm which breeds in their Heads : It is a flat-jointed Worm, and ſome times ſo long, that, ſhould I mention what I have ſeen, I ſhould ſcarce meet with Credit.

E E L S,

Delight in ſtill Waters with muddy Bottoms, and are in Seafon, or rather, in their prime, in the Winter ; but are difficult to be taken during the fix cold Months, becauſe they generally get into the Mud, or ſoft Earth, where they bed together, the better to enable them to endure the Severity of the Winter : They are alſo taken ſometimes upon a Sand, or Gravel, but rarely.

There are ſeveral Baits by which *Eels* may be taken, and ſeveral Ways of taking them ; but the uſual Bait is a Lob-worm, Minnow, or ſmalleſt *Gudgeon* : Angle for them upon the Grabble, and be not too eager in ſtriking ; for they will ſuck the Bait for ſome Time ; and, if you have Patience, it will be ten to one that they will hook themſelves : They bite freſt in or after a Shower of Rain.

E E L P O U T S,

Are preferable to an *Eel* ; their Places of Reſort are the ſame with the *Eel*, but they are to be taken in Peals of Thunder, Lightning, and heavy Rain, which drives them from their Holes ; and
the

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the properest Bait for them is a small *Gudgeon* : They are large, afford good Sport, and have an excellent Taste.

RUFF and POPE,

Are the same Fish, with different Names : They are small, but choice and good ; and though there is but little Meat upon them, yet it is very sweet. They delight in deep still Holes ; and when you have found out their Haunt, you may catch forty or fifty, sometimes double that Number, at a standing. They bite free and eager ; and you may angle with two or three Hooks, and pull up as many of them at a time as you have Hooks to your Line. You may bait the Ground with fresh Earth, and immediately lay in your Line of a single Hair, and bait your Hooks with Gentles or Red Worms.

MINNOW, or PENK,

Is in Season from *March* 'till *Michaelmas*, except immediately after Spawning-time : It is usually full of Spawn, and breeds often, and is not inferior to any Fish, for its Excellency of Taste. His Biting-time is from an Hour after Sun-rise, and is taken at Mid-water, or near or close to the Bottom ; and the only Bait is the smallest Red Worm. Use a Float, and the same Hook which you used for the *Bleak*. After *Michaelmas* he betakes himself to the Mud-weeds, or Woody-places in Rivers, as a Preservative against Floods, and a Security against his becoming a Prey to other Fish.

BULL-HEAD, or MILLER'S THUMB,

Spawns in *April* ; and its Vent is so full of Spawn, that they are swelled almost into the Form of a Dug. *Bull-heads* hide themselves in Holes,

or among Stones in clear Water, and in very hot Days will lie a long Time, sunning themselves, and are easily seen upon any flat Stone, or on the Gravel; at which Time the most unexpert Angler may take him with a small Red Worm.

L O A C H,

Is a delicate Fish, and very wholesome, breeds and feeds in little and clear swift Brooks and Rills; lives upon the Gravel, and in the sharpest Streams, and his Growth is not above a Finger's Length, and his Thickness proportionable: He seldom rises above the Gravel, and is therefore to be angled for at the Bottom, with a little Red Worm.

Of ROCK and SEA FISHING.

ROCK Fishing has a double Advantage, which Angling cannot pretend to; it is much pleasanter, and more healthful: In Angling, a Man is exposed all Day to the scorching Heat of the Sun, which blunts the Edge of his Diversion, and too often lays a Foundation for a Fever: Whereas in Rock-fishing, Nature seems to have made a Provision against this Accident; so that while the Sun is running its Course, and happens to shine upon you, you may with Ease shift your Station, and be defended from the Inclemency of its Overheat, by sitting under a Rock, which serves as a Canopy. Besides, you have the Advantage of the circumambient Air of both Land and Sea; and as there is not any marshy or boggy Ground near the Rocks, so you are not in Danger of feeling the unhappy Effects of the Fumes, Vapours and Exhalations that arise from thence; and the Air of the Salt-water is reckoned to be more salubrious than that of Rivers. To this may be added, that it creates an Appetite: And what can be more conducive to Health, than to eat and drink moderately in a cool Shade, when the Sun is at the Meridian?

This Kind of Diversion is not to be followed but during the Summer Season. The Rocks of *Dunlary*, which are eight or ten Miles in Length, and the nearest Part about five Miles Eastward of the

the City of *Dublin*, are remarkable for this Way of Fishing; and you are sure of meeting Variety of Company.

A different Method must be used here, from what is the general Practice of Angling: For in your Fresh-water Rivers you are obliged to angle with a very fine Line; but in Rock-fishing your Line ought to have at least five or six Hairs in every Link. A Float is necessary, and two Hooks; one to reach the Bottom, and the other to keep in Mid-water; and the best Time to follow this Sport, is when the Tide is half spent, and to be continued 'till within two Hours of High-water: The Morning and Evening are the most preferable Parts of the Day, provided that the Tide shall then happen to favour your Design.

The Baits which are used generally in Rock-fishing, are the *Cockle*, the Lob, and the Marsh-worms; but there is another Sort, called the Hairy-worm, which is preferable to all the rest, and is so universally beloved by all the Fish, that you need use no other. Hairy-worms, if full-grown, are near four Inches long; they are flat and broad, and resemble an Earwig, and are to be found on the Sea-shore, when the Salt-water has left it, especially if the Shore be partly Sand, and partly Mud. They are to be dug out with a Spade, as you would dig for Earth-worms; and when you have washed them from their Filth and Dirt, which must be done in Salt-water, and not in fresh, they will appear to be of a fine, pale, Flesh-colour. They are to be placed upon the Hook with their Heads foremost, leaving about an Inch to play in the Water.

There is one little Inconveniency attending Rock-fishing, of which it will be necessary to caution the unwary Reader; That he must not be surprized if he sometimes finds his Hook to be fastened under Water; and then, if he cannot get it loose in two or three Offers, he has nothing to do but to wait with Patience, or take off his Line from the Rod, and make fast the Top of it, so that it may not be

drawn into the Water. It often comes to pass that it will be loosened in half a quarter of an Hour, and sometimes not 'till the Tide ebbs almost as low as the Place where it is fastened. This Accident is occasioned by an ill-favoured little Fish, called a *Cobler*, or *Miller's Thumb*, which, as soon as he has sucked in the Bait, retires into the Cleft or Cranny of the Rock, and turning him about, renders it impossible to disengage him, 'till he has a mind to come out himself, or 'till the sinking of the Water compels him to it.

This *Cobler* or *Miller's Thumb* seldom exceeds four Inches in Length; he has a large Head, large Eyes, wide Mouth, and two large Fins close by his Gills; the upper Part of his Body is thick, and descends taperwise to his Tail. There is but little Meat upon him, which is reckoned unwholsome; and therefore, for the Trick he plays, and being a Fish disliked by every Body, his Fate generally is, to have a small Stick thrust through his Eyes, and then to be cast into the Sea, where he swims 'till he dies.

He, who designs to divert himself with Rock-fishing, ought to to have a strong Rod jointed, which he may shorten upon occasion, or keep it at its full Length, the better to command his Line, when he has hooked a Fish, or when the Tide increases, or decreases; and the Line must be strong, the better to endure pulling, when it shall happen to be fastened to the Sea-weeds, which are generally tough; and the best way to disengage from thence, is to use the Lead-ring and small Cord, as shewn in Angling, and then working it backwards and forwards 'till it gets clear of the Weeds.

The same Advice is also to be followed here, which was given in the Beginning of the Book, concerning the Angler's Apparatus, or Fish-tackle; namely, to be provided with a sufficient Stock of every thing that is requisite and necessary, as Silk,
Hooks,

Hooks, Lines, Wax, &c. left by Mischance he may happen to break a Line or Hook, and, for want of an immediate Supply, be deprived of his future Sport for that Day.

Nor must a Landing-net be forgotten, which is absolutely necessary when the Tide is low, or when you stand upon a Rock too high above the Water, that you may thereby land your Fish, without running the Hazard of breaking your Line in weighing him; and lest your Landing-net may at any time be damaged, and thereby rendered useless, you ought also to be equipped with a Landing-hook, to supply its Place, and prevent the Loss of a good Fish, which is to be hooked under the Gills, that, when he gives a Spring as you take him out of the Water, he may not break his Hold, or your Line, (according to the Directions before given in Angling).

There are but four Sorts of Fish which are generally taken by Rock-fishing, namely *Sea Bream*, *Flounders*, *Whiting-pollock*, and *Rock Whiting*.

Of SEA BREAM.

Sea Breams are not so broad and flat, nor altogether so large as *River Bream*, when full grown: They seldom exceed twelve or fourteen Inches at most; they are fuller-bodied, more plump and thick, inclinable to be round; their Colour is generally a pale Red, which turns to a deeper Red when they are dress'd. The usual Way of Dressing them, is to boil them; though they eat well either fried or broiled; and fresh Butter, with an Anchovy, or Mushrooms, is the Sauce. *Sea Breams* are well-tasted, but full of Bones; and this may be the Reason why some People account them a coarse Fish. They afford good Diversion in the Water, and the larger Sort will try the Skill and Judgment of the Fisherman: They are not proper to be eaten by those who have a weak Stomach;

mach ; for though they are nourishing and strengthening, yet they are not easily digested.

Of FLOUNDERS.

There is very little, if any Distinction between the *River Flounders*, and those taken in the Salt-water ; and though the former come originally from the Sea, yet, by continuing in Fresh-water, they become firmer, and better-tasted, than those which are taken in the Salt-water. The *Salt-water Flounders* are much larger than those of the Fresh-water, and are esteemed by some to be equally as good ; and I am apt to think it would puzzle the nicest Palate to distinguish the one from the other ; and if any Man makes a right Distinction, it may very well be said to be more by Chance, than any thing else. As all that Fish, if large, draw a great deal of Water, so the *Salt-water Flounders* will afford good Sport.

Of WHITING POLLOCK.

This Sort of Fish is rather round in the Body, than of any other Shape ; it is well-tasted, nourishing, and sleeky as *Cod*. It seldom exceeds twelve Inches in Length and in Colour is a darkish Grey. It struggles hard when hooked ; and, by making a long Defence for its Life, makes also much Diversion for the Fisherman. Boiling is the proper Way of Dressing it ; and it requires the same Sauce which is used for *Cod*.

Of ROCK WHITING.

This Fish is a Species of the *Whiting* and *Whiting-pollock*, but differs from both, and yet is often palmed upon the Ignorant for true *Whiting*. It is not altogether of such a dark Grey as the *Whiting-pollock*, nor so bright in Colour as the *Whiting*. Its chief Place

Place of Residence is among the Rocks, from whence it takes part of its Name; it affords good Nourishment, is easy of Digestion, and agrees with weak Stomachs. It makes but an indifferent Defence for its Life, and consequently not much Diversion for the Fisherman. It is well-tasted; and as to its Size, is much the same with the *Whiting*.

These are the different Sorts of Fish which are generally taken at Rock-fishing; though it often happens, and I have frequently seen *Crabs*, as large as those which are sold commonly for Eightpence or Ninepence a-piece, taken the same Way. But they who divert themselves with catching *Crabs*, should bait their Hooks with Chicken-guts, or with the Guts of Fish; and then again they must observe, that when they bring a *Crab* near the Surface of the Water, to have their Landing-net ready; or to weigh him, or take him on Shore with all the Expedition imaginable, otherwise he will quit his Hold and drop down almost as soon as he perceives he is out of the Water.

OF SEA FISHING.

THE Manner of Sea-fishing as used by Gentlemen for Recreation and Pastime, is when they are upon the Sea, either in a Boat, or Wherry, or else in a Ship.

When in a Boat, or Wherry, they seldom fish for, or catch any other than *Whiting* and *Haddock*; the former of these is most frequently taken, the latter coming by meer Accident.

Of WHITING.

Whitings are such innocent Food, and so well known, that it would be lost Time to give a Description of them, or their Virtues. If you have a Mind to divert yourself with this kind of Fishing, you must first know where to find the Place where *Whitings* resort, and the surest Method I can lay down, which I may venture to affirm is without Exception, is this: When you have put off from the Shore, observe diligently, and look out for the *Sea Gulls*; and when you perceive where they hover, and especially when they fly down, and seem to dip themselves in the Water, you may from thence conclude that a Scale of *Whitings* are there. For as in the Summer-time they keep as near the Surface of the Sea as possible, the *Gulls* fly down and wound them with their Bills; and when they are either dead, or disabled from making their Escape, the *Gulls* then feed upon them.

Having discover'd where the *Whitings* are, you must cast Anchor there, and prepare your Fish-tackle: You will not have Occasion to use a Rod, which is here altogether useless. You must fasten one End of your Line to the Inside of the Boat, which must be *Paster-noster* Line, with half a Dozen Hooks, each half a Yard distant from the other; and having baited them with Hairy-worms, (which are the most enticing Baits of any, if you can get them; if not, you must use the Lob, or the Marsh-worms) then cast it into the Sea. You need not wait long before you draw it up; neither have you any Occasion to hold it in your Hand, to know when the Fish bite: For as *Whitings* are a very greedy Fish, they will quickly gorge the Bait, and by that Means make themselves fast to your Hooks. Thus you may divert yourself 'till you are, in a manner, tired with your Sport: And I have been in Company with some Gentlemen at this Diversion, when, upon counting the Numbers, we have
taken

taken in an Afternoon, mine amounted to twenty-four Dozen. This perhaps may seem incredible to some; but they who are acquainted with this Method of Fishing, can affirm the Probability of what I have asserted; for I have known much larger Numbers taken in the same Space of Time. Nor is it at all unlikely, if we consider how voracious *Whitings* are, and if the true Method be pursued in Fishing for them: For as soon as you have taken one *Whiting* from the Hook, you put on a fresh Bait, and drop it into the Sea; so that it is ten to one if one Hook or another has not a *Whiting* hung to it, though you draw up ever so fast.

Of Haddock.

In Shape and Colour the *Haddock* resembles a *Cod*, more than any other Fish, when full-grown. It is well-tasted, fleaky, and affords good Nourishment; but yet is reckoned a coarse Fish.

If we may give Credit to the Monkish Legends, this is the Fish out of whose Mouth the Apostle took, at his Master's Command, the *Roman Penny*, which was paid as Tribute for them both. It has two black Spots under the Gills; which the Monks say, is the Mark of the Apostle's Finger and Thumb; and some give out, that from this Tale arose the Proverb, *He has it at his Finger's End*.

The small Sort of *Haddocks* are often sold for large *Whitings*, and the Middle-sized for young *Cods*.

When you fish for them, your Line must be deep in the Water, and your Hook baited with two or three Lob-worms: Your Tackle must be strong; for they struggle hard, and are not easy to be overcome, especially if they have arrived to a tolerable Growth.

As to the other Part of Sea Fishing, it is in a Ship when under Sail ; your Line ought to be sixty Fathom in Length, a large Hook affixed to it, and a Piece of Lead sufficient to keep it as deep under Water as possible ; and your Line is to be made of Hemp, and fastened to the Gamel of the Ship.

Cod, *Maycril*, and large *Haddock* are the Fish usually taken this Way, and sometimes *Ling* : The Bait for them, except for the *Maycril*, is a Piece of raw Beef ; and it is scarce possible to feel either of them bite, even though you hold the Line in your Hand, by reason of the continual Motion of the Ship, especially if she makes any Way. I shall at present treat only of the *Maycril*.

Of M A Y C R I L.

A *Maycril* is a Fish so well known, that it needs not any Description ; and it is in vain to fish for them, except when the Ship lies by, or is becalmed. A Piece of scarlet Cloth hung upon a Hook, is the first Bait that is used, and which never fails of answering the Intent it was designed for. From hence arose this common Saying, *A scarlet Coat is a Maycril Bait for the Ladies*.

When you have taken a *Maycril*, cut a thin Piece off from the Tail, a little above the Fin, and place it upon your Hook, and you need not fear taking many of them. Thus one or two will serve for Baits, 'till you are tired with the Sport. One *Maycril*, if dressed as soon as it is taken, will be preferable to a Dozen that are brought to Shore ; for as it is a rich Fish in its Nature, it is the sooner subject to decay, and lose its Relish. The common Method of Dressing them on Ship-board, is to split them, and broil them on the Coals, and to put some Butter to them. They who have never tasted them dressed after this Manner, can scarce conceive what a delicious Flavour they have ; and there is as much Difference between one that is dressed

dress'd immediately, and one dress'd as soon as brought on Shore, as between the latter, and one that is sold in town. A *Maycril* that is bleeding fresh, requires not any Gooseberries, or rich Sauce, to set it off; nothing being more palatable and pleasant.

As Gentlemen and Ladies, who live near the Seaside, frequently divert themselves, during the Summer Season in catching *Shrimps* and *Prawns*; it may not be improper (though not very congruous to the Title of this Book) to give Instructions to those who may have an Inclination to spend an Hour or two in this kind of Pastime.

The Time of the Tide must be punctually observed; that is, they who intend to divert themselves in taking *Shrimps* and *Prawns*, must be at the Sea-shore, ready to go upon the Rocks as soon as the Tide begins to leave them. A Net must be provided in the Shape of a Cabbage-net, but deeper, and the Meshes smaller; this is to be fastened to a Bow with a Handle, the same in Shape and Size with a Tennis-ball Racket.

This being provided, observe the Holes or Hollows between the Rocks, and especially those in which there are many Sea-weeds, for under them the *Shrimps* and *Prawns* take Shelter. All that you have to do, is, to thrust your Net close to the Side of the Rock, under a Part of those Weeds; then take it up, and turn out what you have taken into a Pail, or little Tub: Proceed thus from one Part of the Hole to another, 'till you think you have taken what was in it, and fail not to try the same Places twice or thrice; for the Fish, when disturbed, will shift their Station. I have taken sometimes Five, and at other times Eight Hundred, in an Hour's time, by this Method.

Excellent

Excellent RECEIPTS for
Dressing FISH after the
best and most fashionable
Manner.

To Dress a Brace of CARP.

WHEN you kill your *Carp*, save the Blood; and if they are large, take a Quart of Claret, half a dozen Cloves, one Nutmeg sliced, a small Quantity of Pepper and Salt, a Sprig of Thyme, one Onion, and two or three Pieces of fresh Lemon-peel: Put these Ingredients into a Stew-pan, and mix the Blood with them; then put in your *Carp*, and cover your Stew-pan close, placing it over a gentle Coal-fire: Charcoal will be too fierce. Let them all stew 'till the Skins of the *Carp* begin to crack; then take the Stew-pan off the Fire, and take out the Lemon-peel, Thyme, and Onion, and put your *Carp* into a Dish, and keep them warm. Then take half a Pint of Oysters and stew them, half a Pint of Shrimps, and half a Pint of Mushrooms, and put them to your other Sauce; let them stew over the Fire, and stir them well together; then put in your *Carp*, and when they and your Sauce are thoroughly hot, serve them up, garnishing the Dish with sliced Lemon.

To Spitcock an EEL.

Strip the Skin below the Vent ; then cut open the Belly, take out the Guts, wash the Inside, and wipe it dry with a Napkin. Then take grated Bread, Pepper, Salt, Thyme shreded, Lemon-peel cut small, and some Nutmeg grated : mix them all together, and put them into the Belly of the *Eel*, and sew it up. Then pull the Skin over it, and quoil it up, fastening it with a Skewer ; broil it, and let the Sauce be Anchovies and Butter. This Manner of Dressing the *Eel* with the Skin upon it, keeps it moist : But if you have a Mind to dress it without the Skin, then you must stuff some of the grated Bread, Pepper, Salt, Thyme, and Lemon-peel between every Round that is quoil-ed up.

To Pot EELS.

Let your Seasoning be *Jamaica* Pepper, common Pepper pounded fine, and Salt ; strew some of this at the Bottom of an Earthen-pan ; then cut your *Eels*, and lay them over it. Strew thereupon some more of your Seasoning, and put in another Lay of *Eels* ; and do so in this Manner, until you have put in all your *Eels*, and then place a few Bay-leaves on the Top of them. Pour in as much common Vinegar as you think convenient, and a like Quantity of Water ; cover the Pan with brown Paper, and bake them. When you take them out of the Oven, pour off the Liquor ; then take as much clarified Butter as is proper to cover them handsomely, pour it upon them, and lay them by for Use.

To Collar EELS.

Take two large Silver *Eels*, cut them down the Back, and take out the Bone, and the Guts ; lay them

them in fair Water, then dry them, and take Parsley, Thyme, and Sweet Marjoram, chop them small, and season the *Eels* with Nutmeg, Ginger, and Salt, and a little Pepper; strew the Herbs over them, and so roll them up in Collars, like Brawn; then sow them in Cloths, and boil them in Water, Salt, and Vinegar, a Blade of Mace, and a Bundle of sweet Herbs. Keep the same Pickle, and soufe them in it.

To Marionate EELS, or any other Fish, after the Italian Manner, to keep all the Year.

First gut the Fish, and (if an *Eel*) take out a Lump of Blood which lies below the Navel about half an Inch; then flower them, and fry them alive in the best Oil, 'till you think they are enough, that is, 'till they are crisp. Take them out of the Pan, and lay them upon Sticks laid cross, to drain all the Oil from them; and when they are cold put them up in Pots, and lay between each *Eel* a Leaf of Sage, and a little Rosemary, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, and Pepper pounded fine, and a little Salt. When the Pot is full, (if to eat presently) put in a quarter of a Pint of White-wine, and the rest of Vinegar: If to keep long, take all Vinegar, a little Garlick, Cloves, Mace, whole Pepper, Rosemary, and Sage, and Salt it well. Let it boil a quarter of Hour; then take it off boiling-hot, and pour it immediately upon the *Eels*, or other Fish. When you take them out, use a Skewer, and not your Fingers. If you would eat them quickly, turn out all the Liquor, and boil it often.

To make a general Sauce for all Sorts of Fish.

To boil your Fish, take one Quart of White-wine, or a Pint of White-wine Vinegar, three or four Quarts of Water, a Bunch of sweet Herbs, and a good Handful of Salt: Let it boil a quarter
of

of an Hour before the Fish be put in. And to make Sauce, take a few Cloves and Mace, Anchovies, and half a Pint of White-wine; or you may, otherwise, melt your Butter with a little Water and the Juice of Lemon, with some Nutmeg, Horse-radish, and Lemon-peel, an Onion, and two Drops of Spirit of Salt, one Pint of stewed Oysters, and a little whole Pepper among the Butter. Let not the Onion nor Horse-radish be put into the Dish of Fish with the Sauce.

To Roast a PIKE, with a Pudding in its Belly.

Let the *Pike* soak some Hours in Water, then scrape off the Scales very clean, take out the Guts, and wash the Inside: Dry every Part with a clean Towel. To make the Pudding, take one Pound of Beef-suet shred very fine, and one Pound of grated Bread, if the *Pike* be large; season it with Pepper, Salt, and grated Nutmeg: Then take fresh Lemon-peel cut very small, some Thyme, and a Sprig of Winter-savory, both pick'd, and cut small; three Anchovies shred fine, and the Yolks of three Eggs, and some Lemon-juice. Work all these Ingredients well together with your Hands, 'till they are incorporated into one Mass; which put into the Belly of the *Pike*, and sew it up. Cradle the *Pike*, and roast it before a good Fire: and when you perceive it to crack, you may then conclude it is enough.

The Sauce.

To make the Sauce; Take some rich Gravy, one Quart of Oysters stewed, one Pint of Shrimps, half a Pint of Mushrooms, and one Pound of good fresh Butter; melt the Butter, and put the other Ingredients into it; place the *Pike* in the Dish: Having taken out the Thread that sewed up the Belly, pour the Sauce upon it, and serve it up at Table.

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To

To Boil TENCH.

Let the Pickle, in which you boil the *Tench*, be made of Water and Salt, a Bunch of Thyme, and Onion, Lemon-peel, a little Horse-radish, and a quarter of a Pint of Vinegar. You need not take more Water than is sufficient to cover the *Tench*, which must be put in before the Water boils, to prevent them from cracking. — When they are boiled; to make your Sauce, Take two Anchovies, and boil them in a little Water, 'till they are dissolved: then let it stand to settle, and drain it off, and add to it what Quantity of Butter you think fit, and half a Pint of stewed Oysters, and a quarter of a Pint of Shrimps: Serve it up: Garnish the Dish with Lemon and Mushrooms.

To Pickle SALMON to keep all the Year.

Scrape the *Salmon*, take out the Guts, wash it, and dry it; then divide it into as many Parts as you think proper, by cutting in Pieces, cross the Fish. This being done, take three Parts common Vinegar, and one of Water, sufficient to cover the *Salmon*; then put in a large Handful of Salt, and stir it about until it is dissolved; and to this add some whole Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and sliced Nutmeg, and boil all together until the *Salmon* be enough. Take it out of the Liquor, and let it cool; and when it is cool, place it in a Barrel, and over every Lay of *Salmon* strew Mace, Cloves, Black-pepper, and Nutmeg pounded coarse; and when your Cask or Barrel is filled, pour the Liquor upon it, in which it was boiled; and then take some Vinegar and boil it with a few Bay-leaves, and when it is cold, pour it upon your *Salmon*, and barrel it up for Use.

N. B. The *Salmon* will perish, if not kept covered with the Pickle; and if done after this Manner, it will be fit for Use in five Days, or may be kept all the Year.

To

To Soufe MAYCRIL.

Let your *Maycril* be thoroughly cleaned ; then take an equal Quantity of Vinegar and Water, and a Handful of Salt, and some whole Black-pepper. Boil the Liquor well, and put into the Liquor, Balm, Spear-mint, and Fennel, of each a like Quantity, and also into the Bellies of the *Maycril* ; boil them well over a slow Fire, and when they are cold they are fit for Use. Fresh Vinegar, and some of the Herbs chopt small, is the Sauce which is used to them.

To Pickle TROUT.

Take half Water and half Vinegar, a Handful of Salt, Black-pepper whole, Cloves, and Mace ; put in the *Trout*, and boil them all together over a gentle Fire : Then take them off, and let them stand to cool ; and when they are cold you may take them out, they being then fit for Use.

To Dress a Dish of Fish in general.

Let the Fish that is to be boiled have the following Liquor ; Water, Salt, half a Pint of Vinegar, a Sprig of Thyme, a small Onion, and some Lemon-peel ; let this Liquor be very well boiled, and then put in your Fish : When you find they are enough, take them up, and drain them well, laying them over a Stew-hole, to keep them warm. Then, for your other Fish, strew some Crumbs of Bread over them, grated very fine, and fry them in Oil ; then drain them well, and keep them warm.

The Sauce.

Take half a Pint of Water, three Anchovies,
if your Dish of Fish be large, a Sprig of Thyme,
H 2 a little

a little Lemon-peel, and boil them very well : Take out the Thyme and the Lemon-peel, and add to the other Liquor a quarter of a Pint of Claret, and scrape in a small Nutmeg, with a little Black-pepper pounded, sufficient to relish it ; add one Pint of Oysters stewed, half a Pint of Shrimps, the Juice of one Lemon, and what Quantity of Butter you think fit ; stir them all well together over the Fire, and serve up the Fish. Garnish the Dish with Lemon, pickled Cabbage, Horse-radish, and Mushrooms.

How to Dress DACE the best Way.

If the *Dace* be new, scrape them, gut them, and wash them clean ; then scotch them as you do a fresh *Herring*, and broil them over a slow Fire. The Sauce may be plain Butter, or Anchovies and Butter together, as you like best : And *Dace* dressed after this Manner are much preferable to *Herrings*.

To Dress PERCH after the Dutch Manner, called Water-Zouch.

Scrape the *Perch* very clean, take out their Guts, and wash them, then boil them in the following Liquor : Take three Parts Water, and one of Vinegar, put therein some Salt, and dissolve it, some whole Pepper, some Parsley and Thyme well shredded : boil the *Perch* therein, and serve them up in their own Liquor. *Note*, They who love *Water-Zouch*, eat Bread and Butter with the *Perch*.

As Mushrooms are frequently used in most Sauces, it may not be improper to give Directions for Pickling them.

To Pickle Mushrooms.

Take the Mushrooms and peel them, cut the Rind off behind, and fling them into clean Water ; wash them in two or three Waters, and then
boil

boil them in a little Water, with a good Quantity of Salt, a Bundle of sweet-herbs, a little Rosemary, and all Manner of Spice. When they are well boiled, let them stand in the Liquor twenty-four Hours, and then pour the Liquor from them in a hot Cloth, to smother them a Day and a Night; and put in your Pickle, which you must make of White-wine and Elder Vinegar, all Manner of Spice, Ginger, Horse-radish, and Juice of Lemons. Put them into Pots, and lay an oiled Paper over them, and so keep them for Use. Let them be stopt close.

How to Improve Poor and Barren GROUND.

LET the Ground be ever so poor and barren, yet I think it is demonstrable, that an Advantage may be made of it ; and more especially if it be fortunately situated near a River, so that Water may be conveyed from thence to it.

Let us then suppose this Ground poor and barren as it is, to be in its Nature, Clay, or Mud, or Gravel, or a Sand and Gravel.

If a Clay, or Mud. If it be a Clay, then dig a Pond in the Shape of the Figure 7. Let the Length be sixty Yards, and the Upper-part twenty, and in Breath let it be ten Yards wide. A Pond of these Dimensions will be capable of holding and maintaining twenty Dozen Brace of Breeding *Carp* ; and when it comes to be over-stock'd, it must be drained, and the young *Carp* taken out and put into a Horse-pond, and afterwards removed into another Pond. But the better to secure the *Carp* from Poachers, and Thieves, who, with their Casting-nets, rob Ponds in the Night-time, I would advise to have the Pond dug after the following

ing Manner, and such Methods used as I shall here lay down :

Let the Ends and Sides of the Pond be dug shelving, and the Declivity to be a Yard and a half; and round about, as close as conveniently may be, let it be railed. From the Bottom of the Declivity, throughout the whole Pond, I would advise that the Depth should be six Feet, except in the very Middle of the Pond, where, in different Places, large Holes should be dug, at least eight Feet deep; and herein let the Stumps or Trunks of Trees (stuck with Tenter-hooks or old Nails) and as full of Branches as possible be cast in : This will be of double Advantage ; for it will not only be a Means to secure your Fish from Thieves, but it will likewise preserve them from the Inclemency of the Winter. Stakes also may be placed under Water, stuck with Tenter-hooks and old Nails.

It would be of great Benefit to the Fish, if they are fed twice or thrice a Week with Wheat or Barley sodden, or with stale Bread soaked in Water and worked up with Bran, and so made into Balls, placing small Pebble-stones in the Middle, that they may sink to the Bottom ; or, throw in Garden-worms.

I know there are many who take great Delight in feeding Fish in their Ponds ; but being ignorant of the Manner or Place of Feeding, they generally feed them for those who make Spoil of them in the Night-time.

Fish are apt to frequent the Places where they ofteneft find Food ; and therefore it is a great Error to feed them near the Shore ; for their Food should be cast into the deepest and remotest Places. This Method of Feeding Fish near the Sides of the Pond, is the same which is practised by Night-robbers, who drawing the Fish thither, have the better Opportunity of covering them with their Nets. I must confess, I know not any better Way to prevent Ponds from being robbed, than by having them made after the same Manner, and following the
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the same Directions as to Staking, &c. which I have here laid down.

Though *Carp* will thrive in close Ponds, yet I would rather advise to have a running Water conveyed into Ponds; and one *Carp* fed in one of these last mentioned Places, is worth two of the other. The former taste of the Clay; but if the Ground be a Clay and Gravel, and running Water be constantly conveyed into it, the *Carp* that are here taken, will eat very near as sweet, and bring as good a Price as River *Carp*.

It may be objected, That it will cost a Sum of Money to make such a Pond, and to store it well. I agree that it will: and what then? Will not the Produce answer the Expence? Or rather, Will it not answer seven-fold? Suppose that one hundred Pounds be laid out in such a Pond as I have described, and that no Return of Principal or Interest should be made for three Years; yet I hope, that if it produces twenty Pounds a Year for every succeeding Year, which at a modest Computation, is the least that may be; I hope it will be a sufficient Recompence for the Money expended.

But let us suppose the Price too great, and that a Pond may be made at a cheaper Rate, and afford Plenty of Fish. Why then, if the Ground be Mud, I know not to what Use you can convert it, except it be to a Pond for *Eels*; and this will, in some measure, answer your Expectation. But how will you secure the *Eels* against those who use Spears? The only Way I can propose, is, to bury small Hurdles in several Parts of the Pond, wide enough for the *Eels* to work themselves through, which Hurdles are to be fastened either with Wedges, or large Stones; and then, if your Pond is not deep, the Spear-men will go in, sooner than lose their Spears.

Let us now suppose the Ground to be a fine Gravel, and Water be conveyed to run through it without any Intermission: What Sort of Pond must be made here? I answer, Supposing this to be

be the Case, then I think nothing can be so proper as a *Trout* Pond, which may be made in any Shape or Form. But then several Things must be observed in this Pond, which are not observed in any other: As for Instance; though it ought to be staked, and the Trunks of Trees cast into it, for the same Reasons as before given; yet other Things peculiar to a *Trout* Pond are wanting.

For the Water conveyed into the Pond, whether through a Pipe, or by a small Channel, must fall from such a Height, that the *Trouts*, when they leap, cannot reach: Nor is this all; for there must be a Sluice or Waste-gate at the End of the Pond, to let out the Water as fast as it runs into the Pond, otherwise it would soon be overflow'd, and all the *Trout* make their Escape: This Sluice may be punched with several small Holes, large enough to let out a sufficient Quantity of Water constantly, and yet not so large as to suffer any *Trout* to get out. Hay-seed also ought to be sown at the Edges of the Pond, all round, which will protect the *Trout*, when it shoots out, from the Heat of the Sun.

A *Trout* Pond ought to be well fed; and there is scarce any Thing, as Bread, Worms, Snails, Maggots, &c. but what they will eat.

I would not be here thought to have given the regular Description of a *Trout* Pond, which is not my Business at present; for all my Aim is, to shew, that an Improvement may be made of poor Ground, by making Fish-ponds: the Manner of which is submitted to every Man's Choice and Inclination.

Upon second Thoughts, and forasmuch as most Country Gentlemen are willing to improve their barren Ground, and consequently be desirous to know how a *Trout* Pond ought to be made; I will give them such Instructions, which, if rightly pursued, will answer their End to all Intents and Purposes: This I shall do, not in a speculative Manner, as my bare Opinion only, or that, in all Probability,

Probability, it may take; but Experience has taught me, that it will answer in every respect.

I have already previously observed, that the Soil must be Gravel, or else Gravel and Sand; but all Gravel is by much the best. It must also be in such a Place where fresh Water may naturally run into it constantly, or be brought thither through Pipes, or by a Canal.

Having pitched upon a convenient Spot of Ground, and supposing the Pond is to be a Square, or an Oblong, dig a Trench eight or ten Feet deep, and at least three Feet from the Middle Part of the Pond; which Trench will serve as a Moat to the other Part; and let the Surface of it be four Feet deeper than the Margin, or each Side or Ends of the Pond. The Trench or Moat must be dug perpendicular; and in the Bottom lay the Stumps of Trees, at convenient Distances: But in the Middle Part of the Pond set such Trees as will thrive best in the Water; and dig several Holes in it, if the Quantity of Ground will allow it; and round the Sides of the Pond, and at the Ends, if it be an oblong, sow Hay-seed. By these Means the *Trouts* will find Shelter from the scorching Sun-beams in the Summer, and Places of Retreat to keep them warm from the Inclemency of a hard Winter: They will likewise be secure from the Nets of Poachers, and others who rob Fish-ponds by Night, and also from the many Artifices used by those who make Spoil of the Labour and Industry of honest Men.

Fix a Wheel, made in the Form of a Wheel of a Water-mill, at that Part of the Pond where you design the Stream shall run into the Pond; and let it be so contrived, that this small Wheel shall be at least three Feet in Height from the Surface of the Water in the Pond; and as it must be constantly going, order it so that the Stream shall turn it towards the Pond. For as *Trouts* delight in the newest and freshest Water, so they will naturally get as near the Wheel as they possibly can; and the largest will rise or leap up, to get into the little Canal.

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So that if the Wheel should turn towards the Stream, the Lavers may throw them into it, or upon the Ground ; and if the latter happens, they must inevitably perish : But if the other Way, which I have here laid down, be observed, then the Wheel will throw them back again into the Pond.

In one of the Angles, or in any other Part of that Side or End which is opposite to the Wheel, a Sluice must be made, in which many Holes must be bored, to let the Water run constantly out, after you have filled the Pond as full as you think proper ; and if you have another Sluice at a convenient Distance from the other, it will be so much the better ; and, upon second Thoughts, you will find it absolutely necessary. For, though the Pond be all Gravel, yet, when the Land-waters come down, after hard Rains, they will leave much Filth, Mud, and Dirt behind them ; so that you will be obliged to cleanse your Pond once in two Years at least : And while that is doing, you must stop the Stream above ; and having drawn all the Water out of your Pond, reserve as much as possible between the two Sluices, and put your *Trouts* in there. Be sure to employ Hands enough in taking the Mud or Filth out of the Pond, that you may fill it again with Water, and put your *Trouts* in it. It would not be improper if the Ground between the two Sluices were paled in, or hedged with white or black Thorn-trees : and if you plant Willows on each Side or Ends of the Pond, and not let them grow above three Feet high, they will not only be an Ornament to the Place, but will shelter the Fish.

I have already made mention of some Baits, which are to be cast into the Pond to feed the *Trouts* : And when I named Worms, I would not be understood as if I intend all Sorts of Worms ; for Garden-worms, Marsh, and Red-worms are the properest. There is a Worm with a blue Head, which *Trouts* will not touch, though they are ever
so

so hungry; and should large Quantities of these be thrown in, and the Pond be small, they would turn to Corruption, and either make the Fish sick, or totally destroy them. *Trouts* will thrive exceedingly, if young *Bleak*, *Minnows*, small *Dace*, and *Gudgeon* be put into the Pond; for they are Fish of Prey, and delight to feed upon such small Fry.

Thus I have shewn how you may be successful in a *Trout* Pond; and I have not advanced any thing, but what I can vouch to be true. In the same Manner you may make a Pond for *Tench*, *Perch*, *Carp*, and *Flounders*: But then, as *Carp* are great Breeders, you must take Care to prepare a Store Pond, and put the young *Carp* into it; otherwise your Breeding Pond will be over-stock'd, which will prevent the Growth of your *Carp*. And as to the Pond for *Flounders*, the Soil ought to be sandy with a little Gravel, and the Sides must be dug shelving.

Now let us suppose that the Ground be a Sand and Gravel; then I would advise a Pond to be made, either with or without running Water, (though I must confess I shall always prefer the former) and to be stored with *Flounders*. I will not say that these Sorts of Ponds are common; but I will maintain they are very profitable; neither will I undertake to draw a Draught, or Model, after which they are to be made: But I will observe one Thing, that in every Pond there ought to be Sand-banks made, in which Places *Flounders* take great Delight, at proper Times, and without which they will not thrive.

To dig a Pond for this Sort of Fish, and to store it well, will cost but little Money; and I know, by Experience, that it will produce at least 40 *per Cent*.

My Design, in these few Pages, is only to give some Hints towards what may be done to the Benefit and Satisfaction of those who make the Experiment; and though I have mentioned some particular

particular Fish to be put into Ponds, yet I would not be thought to exclude all others ; for a Man is at Liberty to Store his Ponds with what he pleases ; though I am of Opinion, that he will not find any others to answer his Expectation, except *Perch* and *Tench* ; the former thrives best in running Water, and the latter in Ponds whose Waters are stagnated.

THE LAWS of ANGLING.

“ **I**F any Person uses any Net, or Engine, to
 “ destroy the Spawn or Fry of Fish; or takes
 “ *Salmons*, or *Trouts*, out of Season; or *Pikes* shorter than ten Inches, *Salmon* than sixteen, *Trouts* than eight, and *Barbel* than twelve; or if
 “ he uses any Engine to take Fish, other than
 “ Angle or Net, or a Trammel of two Inches and
 “ a half Mesh, shall forfeit twenty Shillings for
 “ every Fish so taken, and the Net, or Engine.”
 1 *Eliz. c. 17.*

“ If any Person shall unlawfully break down
 “ Fish-ponds, or shall fish there without the Owner’s Licence, shall suffer three Months Imprisonment, shall be bound to his good Behaviour for seven Years, and shall forfeit treble Damages to the Party grieved; but if he makes Acknowledgment of his Offence in Sessions, and Satisfaction to the Party, the Behaviour may be released.” *Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 11.*

“ Erectors of a Weir or Weirs along the Sea-shore, or in any Haven or Creek, or within five Miles of any Haven or Creek, and willfully destroying the Spawn or Fry of Fish, forfeit ten Pounds, to be levied by Distress, &c. and to be divided between the Poor and the Prosecutor.” 3 *Jac. 1. c. 12.*

“ Fishers

" Fishers in any Haven or Creek, or within five Miles of them, with any Net of a less Mesh than three Inches and a half between Knot and Knot, or with a Canvas Net, or other Engine, whereby the Spawn or Fry of Fish may be destroyed, shall forfeit such Net or Engine, and also ten Shillings, to be levied, and divided," &c. *ut supra*.

" Every Person who, between the first Day of March, and the last of May, shall do any Act whereby the Spawn of Fish shall be destroyed, shall forfeit the Instruments, and likewise forty Shillings; one Moiety to the Poor, the other to the Prosecutor." *Stat. 3. Car. 2. cap. 9.*

" Persons taking Fish by any Device, in any several Water or River, or assisting therein, without the Owner's Consent, shall make such Recompence, and within such Time, as the Justice of Peace shall appoint, not exceeding treble Damages, and such Sum to the Overseers of the Poor as he shall also appoint, not exceeding ten Shillings; the Conviction is by Consent of the Party, or Oath of one Witness; the Prosecution to be in one Month. In Default of Payment, to be levied by Distress, and Sale; and for want of Distress, the Offender to be committed to the House of Correction, for any Time not exceeding one Month, unless he gives Bond, with one or more Sureties, to the Party injured, not to offend again." *Stat. 22 and 23 Car. 2. c. 25.*

" If any Person shall keep any Net, Angle, Leap, Piche, or other Engine for taking Fish, (except the Makers or Sellers of them, or the Owners or Occupiers of Rivers or Fisheries) may seize and keep to their own Use any such Engines, if they shall be found fishing without the Consent of the Owner or Occupier, or by such other Person or Persons as he shall authorize and appoint; and also any Person, by a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of a Justice of Peace, may search the Houses of

"Persons prohibited and suspected, and seize to
 "their own Use, or destroy such Engines." 4 and
 5 *W. and M. c. 23.*

"No Servant shall be questioned for killing a
 "Trespasser, within his Master's Liberty, who will
 "not yield, if not done out of former Malice :
 "Yet if the Trespasser kills any such Servant, it is
 "Murder." 21 *E. 1.*

"To take Fish in a River, is not Felony ; but
 "to take Fish out of a Net, Trunk, or Pond, is
 "Felony, because they are not at their natural
 "Liberty." *Hale, Pl. Cr. p. 68. Stant. Pl. Cr.*
 25 *b. Cram. Jurisd. 167. a.*

*N. B. These Acts shall not abridge Fishermen, and
 their Servants, lawfully authorized, to fish in
 Navigable Rivers with lawful Nets.*

The Form of a LICENCE,
and DEPUTATION granted
by a Lord of a Manor, and
Owner of a FISHERY, to
One to Fish within the
same; and also to seize, &c.

TO all Christian People to whom these Presents
shall come; I Thomas Long of New River
in the County of *Esq;* Lord of the Manor
of *in the said County, and of the Royalty*
or Liberty of free Fishing in the River *within*
the said Manor, send Greeting. Know ye, That I the
said Thomas Long, for divers good Causes and Con-
siderations me thereunto moving, have given and grant-
ed; and, by these Presents do give and grant unto my
trusty and well-beloved Friend George Hughs (and
his Assigns) full Power, absolute Authority, free Liberty,
and Licence to fish, from Time to Time, and at all Times
hereafter, at the Will and Pleasure of him the said George
Hughs (and his Assigns) for and during the Term of
five Years from the Date hereof, within the said River
of *in at free, full, large, ample, and beneficial*
Manner, as I myself may or can do in any Respect
whatsoever, and to take and carry away such Fish or
Fishes as he shall take by Angling, Fishing, or other-
wise,

wise, without any manner of Denial, Lett, Hindrance, Molestation, Interruption, or Disturbance of me the said Thomas Long, or by or through any Act or Acts done, or which may or shall be done by me the said Thomas Long, or by my Means, Consent, Privy, or Procurement, or of or by my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or of or by any Person or Persons lawfully claiming, or which hereafter shall or may claim of, from, by, or under me, or them, or any of them, during the Term aforesaid. In Witness whereof, &c. [Here a Licence ends: But if a Deputation be also granted, and Authority to seize, &c. it must continue as followeth; that is to say, after the word aforesaid:] And moreover, I the said Thomas Long, do hereby, for me, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant, promise, grant, and agree to and with the said George Hughes, (and his Assigns) That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said George Hughes, (and his Assigns) and I do hereby authorize the said George Hughes (and his Assigns) from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, during the said Term of five Years, (as often as Occasion shall require) to seize and take, as prohibited to be kept by Persons unqualified by Law, as well all and every the Fishing Nets, Angles, Angle Rods, Leaps, Piches, or other Instruments or Engines used for destruction or killing of Fish, of any Person or Persons whatsoever, that shall, at any Time or Times hereafter, be found Fishing or Angling within the said River of without any without any Licence or Consent of the said George Hughes first had or obtained for the doing thereof; and all and every such Fishing Nets, Angles, Angle Rods, Leaps, Piches, or other Instruments or Engines as aforesaid, so seized and taken, to detain and keep to his or their own Use or Uses, or otherwise to destroy. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Fourth Day of September, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1726.

THOMAS LONG. [—]

T H E

ANGLER'S DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING,

AN EXPLANATION of the Technical
Words and Phrases used by the Fair
Angler, digested in Alphabetical Order;

WHEREIN, LIKEWISE,

Most of the Articles in the *Angler's
Magazine*, as treated of by other Au-
thors, are introduced in the Abstract, in
such a Method as to assist the Knowledge
and Practice upon bare Inspection.

D U B L I N:

Printed by JAMES HOBY, junior, 1760;

ANGLICAN DICTIONARY

CONTAINING

Words and Phrases used by the Latin
Anglican, explained in Alphabetical Order.

WHICH ARE

Most of the Articles in the English
Liturgy, as created or by other Au-
thors, are introduced in the English, in
such a Manner as to assist the Knowledge
and Practice upon their Inspection.

DUBLIN:

Printed by James Horne, 1797.

T H E

ANGLER'S DICTIONARY.

A.

A NGLER's TACKLE. Are most of them enumerated in the following old Rhime ;

*My Rod and my Line, my Float and my Lead,
 My Hook and my Plummet, my Whetstone and Knife,
 My Basket, my Baits both living and dead,
 My Net and my Meat, for that is the chief ;
 Then I must have Thread, and Hairs great and small,
 With my Angling Pouch, and so I have all.
 See Tackle.*

A NGLE-Rods. In choice of your Rod many Things should be observed. Its Length should not be more than 5 or 6 Yards ; for if longer, it is not so well managed, as not answering to the Motion of the Hand. It should decrease in its tapering gradually ; the Whale-bone joint should be light and and its End small, and not top-heavy, which would prevent striking well, endanger breaking your Tackle, and losing your Fish. Cane is preferred to Hazel, both for its Length and Lightness, and 'is most proper for Fly-fishing. See Rods, Cane, Hazel.

ANGLING.

ANGLING. Is principally of three Sorts: On the Surface of the Water, as Fly-fishing; more or less under the Surface, as Float-fishing, and Ground-fishing; for the Particulars of which, see under the several Fish in the *Angler's Magazine*, and this *Dictionary*.

ANT-*Fly*. This Insect is in greatest Plenty in *July*, *August* and *September*, and may be found also in *June*. Take them from their Hills with a handful of their Earth and Roots of the Grass about them, and put all into a large Glass-bottle; they must not be bruised in taking, nor lose their Wings, and they will live above a Month. If you would keep them longer, put them into a Barrel, first washing it with Honey and Water. They are a very good Bait for *Rock*, *Dace*, or *Chubb*, fishing near the Ground. See *Flies*.

APRIL. Those Flies used in *March* will do this Month; but that generally used is the Stone-fly, the Body of which is made of black Wool, yellow'd under the Wings and Tail, and so formed, of the Wings of a Drake. See *Artificial Flies*.

ARTIFICIAL *Flies*. The fittest Season for using them, is in a blustering windy Day, when a natural Fly cannot be seen, or rest upon the Water. There are 12 Sorts most in Use. 1st. The Dun-Fly, in *March*, the Body made of Dun-Wool, the Wings of the Feathers of a Partridge, 2. A Dun-Fly, the Body of which, of black Wool; the Wings of a black Drake's Feather. 3. The Stone Fly; see *April*. 4. The Ruddy-Fly, the Body of red Wool, wrapped about with black Silk, the Feathers the Wing of a Drake, and the Wings, the Wings of a red Capon. 5. The yellow or greenish Fly in *May*, the Body of yellow Wool, the Wings, of the red Cock's Tail. 6. The black *May* Fly, the Body of black Wool, and lap'd about with the Herle of a Peacock's Tail, the Wings, of those of a brown Capon, and his blue Feathers
in

in his Head. 7. The sad yellow Fly for *June*, the Body of black Wool, a yellow Lift on either Side, the Wings from a Buzzard's Feather bound with black Hemp. 8. The Moorish Fly, the Body of dusky Wool, the Wings of the blackish Mail of the Drake. 9. The Tawny Fly, good till the Middle of *June*, the Body of Tawney Wool, the Wings contrary, one against the other, of the whitish Mail of the white Drake. 10. The Wasp-fly in *July*, the Body of black Wool lap'd about with yellow Silk, the Wings of the Drake's or Buzzard's Feather's. 11. The Shell-fly, good to the Middle of *July*, the Body of greenish Wool, lap'd round with the Herle of a Peacock's Tail, the Wings of a Buzzard. 12. The dark Drake-fly, good in *August*, the Body of black Wool lap'd round with black Silk, his Wings of the Tail of a black Drake, with a black Head. Three or four of these Sorts however, which may be had at the Fishing Shops for a Trifle, have been found to serve for every Season of the Year. For fishing with an Artificial Fly, let your Rod be light, and your Line, especially near the Hook, not exceed above three or four Hairs in Thickness, tho' it may be stronger above; let not your Line be too long, and keep the Wind at your Back, and the Sun before you: Fish down the Stream and carry the Top of your Rod downwards, which will prevent affrighting the Fish with your Shadow.

The successful Fly-fisher should, which is the Reason of the foregoing List, mind the Flies that are natural to the Season or Place of Angling, and vary the Colour and Shape of his Artificial Fly accordingly. To make an Artificial Fly; Arm your Hook with the Line in the Inside of it; cut with your Scissars as much as you think necessary for the Wings, off a brown Mallard's Feather, or, &c. minding the Smallness or Largeness of the Hook; lay the Ward Part of the
Feather

Feather next the Shank of the Hook, and whip it three or four Times round with the same Silk you armed your Hook ; then take the Hackel of a Cock or Capon's Neck, or a Plover's Topping ; strip one Side of the Feather ; then take Hackel, Silk, Crewel or Thread, and fasten them at the Bent of the Hook, before the arming ; then work the Hackel and Thread up to the Wings, removing your Finger as you turn it about the Hook, and make all tight and neat. Fasten all when you have made the Head, and then work your Hackel up to it, and make that fast ; then with a Needle divide the Wings apart and whip the Silk about, cross-ways betwixt them ; then turn the Point of your Feather towards the Bent of the Hook, and work three or four Times about the Shank of it, and then fasten. In a Matter of this Sort plainer Directions cannot be given, but they are almost superfluous now-a-days, when all these Flies are to be purchased so cheaply at the Shops.

Salmon, Trout, Umber, Bleak, Chevin, Roch and Dace will rise at an Artificial Fly, resembling the natural one they are fond of, to know which, only beat the Bushes about the Place where you angle, which will discover what sorts of Flies are there in greatest Numbers, and try them of every Kind, by which you will perceive which the Fish will take best, and make your Artificial one accordingly.

You must keep it in continual Play upon the Water, even tho' the Day be dark, or the Fish will discern the Deceit. A large one must be used in a muddy River, and a smaller in a clear Stream. Upon Casting, do it with a Circle about your Head, or perhaps by a smart Jerk the Fly may snap off. Usually the smallest are best ; the light Fly best in a dark Day, and the darkest and least in a bright and clear day.
See Flies.

B.

BACON. Mixed with old Cheefe and Turpentine, is an excellent Paste, and a good Bait for *Chubb*, in Winter-months. It is also used for *Barbel* sometimes.

BAITS. Those for different Fish are very numerous, and may be seen under their respective Names: as to the seasons of using them; Earthworms and Gentles are always in season, and accounted general Baits. Worms, Flies, and other Insects, Pastes, &c. see for under those Heads. Other Baits that could not be well class'd are, Salmon-spawn, boiled and fastened on the Hook, which is a tolerable good Bait for *Chubb* and *Trout*, especially in Winter and Spring. Grasshoppers in *June*, *July*, and *August*, with their Leggs and outward Wings taken off, for *Roch*, *Trout* and *Grayling*. The Water-cricket, for *Trout* in *March*, *April* and *May*. Seaven for *Chubb* and *Eels*. Snails black and white, for *Chubb*. Cheefe or Oat-cake, for *Chubb*, *Barbel*, *Roch* and *Dace*. Small *Dace*, Minnows, *Salmon*, *Smelt* and *Trout*, and *Eels* well scour'd in Wheat-Bran, are good Baits for the *Pike*. *Periwinkles* and *Shrimps*, for *Chubb*, *Roch*, and *Dace*.

BARBEL. This Fish seldom breaks his Hold, being a Leather-mouth'd Fish; see *Leather-Mouth*; if once hook'd; tho' big ones have been known to break both Rod and Line. He is finely shaped, but reckoned not very wholesome or toothsome, tho' the Male is better than the Female. They flock together, and spawn in *April*, when they are worst to eat. In Summer he haunts the shallowest and sharpest Streams, and lurks under Weeds, and roots and digs in the Sands like an Hog. Sometimes he is found under Bridges, Weirs and Flood-gates. In Winter he chuses the quietest Depths. The Worm baits for him, particularly Lob-worms, must be

kept clean and sweet, and the Place you intend to angle in for him, should for a Night or two be kept baited with large Worms cut to pieces. You cannot fish too early or too late for him. He will bite at Gentles, if greenish; and Cheese kept a Day or two in a wet Cloth to make it tough. Sheeps Tallow and soft Cheese work'd into a Paste, is also a good Bait, particularly in *August*. The Rod and Line must be both long and of good Strength, he being a heavy and dogged fish. He must be played some time before he is landed.

BASKET, or Pannier. A Conveniency made of slit Osiers or Withy, to be the more light, in which the Angler carries all the Tools and Tackle he makes use of.

BAWK. A Knot in a Hair or Link of a Line occasioned often by the twisting of an *Eel*, and if not rectify'd in time, the Link will break in that Place.

BEARD. The Beard, is that Part of the Hook which is a little above the Point in the Bending of it: If it be too short or blunt, the Angler will not catch any Fish; for the Beard is the chief Part of the Hook which holds fast the Fish.

BED. Hairs are said to bed-well when they twist kindly, so that the Link is equally round in every Part; which cannot be effected if there be a flat Hair among them. Bedding is the Substance of the Body of an Artificial Fly.

BEDDING. This is a Term given to the Substance, whether Silk, Wool, &c. of which the Body of an Artificial Fly is composed.

BEE. The black ones that breed in Clay-walls, at the Top, and the Humble-Bees, at the Bottom, which breed in long Grass, are good Baits for the *Chubb*.

BLEAK. This is an eager Fish, and almost in every River in great Plenty, and every Part of them; Gentles under Water, or small red Worms in Winter, and House or Ant-Flies in Summer, are good

good Baits for him, at the Top and Middle, as are all the *Roches* Baits, only less. He bites all Day in *August*; a little Bread chewed, and loosely thrown in, is good Ground-bait. Fish with a *Pater-noster* Line, or whip with a Fly.

BLIND. Is a Part of a Ditch, Hedge, or Row of small Shoots, or any thing else, a little more than Knee-high, at the Edge of the Water; to prevent the Angler from being discerned by the Fish. If one that is natural cannot be found, an artificial one must be made.

BLOOD. Sheep's Blood dry'd on a Trencher 'till it becomes a hard Lump, and can be cut into small Pieces for your Hook, and a little Salt in it to hinder its growing black, is a good Bait for *Bream*; and the young Brood of Wasps and Bees, with their Heads dipt in Sheep's Blood, is a good Bait for *Roch* and *Dace*.

BOBBING. A Way of catching *Eels* by stringing a Bunch of Worms on a fine, but strong Pack-thread, with a Needle, running them from Head to Tail, to the Quantity of about a Pound, then wrapping them about twelve times round the Hand, tie them fast with the two Ends of the Thread that they may hang in Hanks or Links; fasten these to a strong Cord about two Yards long, and about eight Inches above the Worms tie a Knot, and let a Plummot of Lead, in the Shape of a Pyramid and of about half a Pound Weight rest on it, the broad End downwards. Tie this Cord to a strong Pole about three Yards in Length, and angle with it in muddy Water in Deeps or Sides of Streams. When you find *Eels* tug heartily at it, then draw up Worms and *Eels*, with a steady, swift and even hand, and by a sudden Twitch shake them suddenly off on Land, or into your Boat. By this Way you may take three or four at a time.

BOBS. Yellow and red; the former gathered in the Furrows of fresh plough'd Land; the latter under Cow-dung; they are Summer-baits only, and must be scoured in Bran, dry Moss, or Meal.

BRACE, *i. e.* Two ; as a Brace of *Carp*, *Trout*, &c.

BRANDLINGS. Worms usually found in old Dung-hills or Places near them, or Cow or Hogs Dung : but not Horse Dung ; or in Tanners Bark when cast up in Heaps after Use. They must not be put above an Hour in Water before Use, and then into Fennel for sudden Use. For long keeping, an earthen Pot with Moss in plenty, fresh shifted every three or four Days in Summer, and every Week in Winter ; or however, the Moss must be clean washed and squeezed. He is a good Bait for the *Trout*. The Point of the Hook to be put in at the End of his Tail and run up the Body quite over the Arming, and up an Inch or two of the Hair, the Head and Remainder hanging downwards. See Worms. This Worm is also called a Gilt-Tail.

BREAK. A Knot in a Joint designed for an Angle-Rod, which must be cut close and rasped smooth and level with the other Part of the Joint.

BREAM. This is a large and stately Fish, and will breed as well in Ponds as Rivers, and so fast as oftentimes to overstock them. The Middle of a *Bream* is counted delicate Eating. He is found in the quietest, broadest and deepest Parts of Rivers, on a sandy or loamy Bottom, and he delights in the Water-Dock. He also haunts where the Stream is roughest and runs highest, and near the Middle. His Baits are a Dock-Worm, found at the Root of that Plant, or Rushes ; green Flies, Butterflies ; the Grasshopper in *June* and *July*, with his Legs off ; Gentles, the young Brood of Wasps, Pattes of brown Bread and Honey, and Sheep's Blood ; but the best of all is a large, red Worm. Barley-Malt, or red Worms are good Ground Baits. They spawn at Midsummer, and may be fished for from the End of *July* to the End of *August*, or from *April* to *Michaelmas*. He bites from 4 to 8 in the Morning, and from 4 to 8 in the Evening, and in windy,

windy, dull Weather all Day. Keep still and out of sight, in fishing for him, and use a strong Line and long Rod; give time for him to bite, fish near the Bottom and strike gently.

BULLHEAD, or *Miller's-Thumb*, haunts most clear and gravelly Rivers and Brooks, under Stones or in Holes, or in hot Weather suns himself by lying on a flat Pebble; his Bait, a small, red Worm. His spawning-time is in *April*, and he bites all Summer long, and is so silly a Fish that if ever so many together, the most inexpert Angler may take them all. At some time of the Year, with his Gill-fins cut off, he is a good Bait for a *Trout*.

C.

CADWES, Cadis, or Case-Worms, are of divers Kinds, *viz.* the Piper, whose Husk is a Piece of Reed of about an Inch long, which being kept three or four Days in Sand, in a Woollen Bag, wetted twice a Day, will turn yellow, and is a good Bait for the *Chubb*. The Cockspur, being of that Fashion, found in Husks of Gravel and Slime, and is a good Bait for all Float-fish, and may be kept for twenty Days. The Shaw-Worm or Rough-Coat; these three are taken in the Beginning of Summer, by feeling against the Posts, Boards, or Rushes about a Foot under Water, where they cling, and look like Bits of rotten Sticks or Reeds. These turn early to Flies, and there are various other Sorts of Cadews that undergo that Transformation later in the Season. It is an excellent Bait for a *Trout*, and may be imitated by making the Body of Shammy, and the Head of black Silk. To keep them long alive, put them in a green, withy Bark, taken off and hollowed like a Trunk, laying it in the Dew or a Cellar, to keep it moist.

CANE. see Rods.

CARP. This Fish breeds more naturally in Ponds than Running-Water, tho' those taken in Rivers

are reckoned the best. He will grow to a great Bigness. He is very subtle and hard to be caught, therefore you must always fish fine and strong, and use a Quill-Float; move your Rod as little as may be; be watchful, and keep out of sight; give him play when hooked, but yet keep him from running to the Weeds, and use a small Hand-Net to land him. In thick clayey Water, let your Bait fall gently near the Sides, and he'll take it readily, imagining it to be crawling from the Bank. His Baits are red Worms, or the bluish Marsh-Worm, or a green Gentle in *March*; in *June*, Cadews; *July* *August* and *September*, a Grasshopper or a green Pea. Sweet Pastes made with Honey; Gentles, with a Bit of Scarlet Cloth on the Hook, soaked in Oil of Petre; A Lob-Worm on the Top of the Water, or about 8 Inches under, are also, all good Baits. Bait the Ground with dried Blood, Grains, boiled Malt, Garbage, or the Baits you are angling with. They spawn six times a Year, particularly in *May* and *August*, at which Time they are out of Season; but are in high Request in *March* and *April*. In hot Weather, the later or earlier you angle for them the better; nay, they will sometimes bite all Night. Their peculiar Haunts are, any still Pit or Hole, not in the Middle; but the turnings of Streams and deep Water, where the Bottom is hard Clay; under Trees, and amongst fresh-grown Weeds; also in deep Marle-Pits, and in other stagnated Water.

CATTERPILLAR, or Palmer-Fly, or Worm. It has the latter Name from its wandering Life and various Diet. He is a good Bait for a *Trout*.

CHAR, a Fish somewhat like a *Trout*.

CHEESE. See *Barbel* and *Chubb*.

CERRIES and BERRIES, are Baits for the *Trout* and the *Chubb*.

To CHINE; as, to chine a *Salmon*, a Term used to cut up a *Salmon*, and no other Fish.

CHUBB or CHEVIN. This Fish, though a sharp Biter, is very timorous: they spawn in *March* or *May*, and are good till *Candlemas*, but much the best in Winter: He will bite from Sun-rise to nine in the Morning in Summer, and from three in the Afternoon to Sun-set; especially if a gentle Wind is abroad. Their Baits are, in *March* or *April*, Worms; in hot Months Cherries, soft Berries, or Flies: particularly the Owl-fly, which is found in Gardens, with a large Head, light Wings, and a yellowish Body. A Bit of soft Cheese, Gentles, Beetles without the Legs and Wings, and Snails; the black one slit, to shew the White of his Belly, are proper Baits. A Grasshopper on the Top of a Stream, and the humble Bee at the Bottom, a *Roch* in small Bits, seven or minute *Eels*, will also be acknowledged, extraordinary successful. In *August* and the cool Months, yellow Paste, of the strongest Cheese pounded, mixed with a little salt Butter, and dyed of a Lemon Colour, with Saffron; boiled Malt or Wheat, or the Ledger Bait. Paste of Cheese and Turpentine, the Earth-Grub, Ox Brains or fat Bacon; he loves a large Bait of two or three Kinds on the Hook together. He loves large Rivers under shady Trees, on sandy or Clay Bottoms; and where Cattle come to dung in Fords, in hot Weather. They swim in Drove together, and most Rivers have them. Strong Tackle must be used, and the Angler must keep out of Sight. He must be played, when struck, and landed in a Net. In the warmest Weather, he should be fished for at Mid-water, and at Top; in colder, lower, and in very cold Weather, at the Ground.

CLAP-BAIT, a whitish Maggot, always to be found under a Cow-Turd; and a Bait for *Chubb*, &c.

To COCK, A Float is said to cock well, when it is so equally balanced by the Lead, a little above
the

the Hook, that it swims upright in the Water, which is the Position it should be in.

CONGER, A Sea-Eel, reckoned a fine Regale; but not to the Prize of Angling.

D.

DABBING. To dab, is, after you have placed a live Fly on your Hook, to shake it over the River, and let it fall gently upon the Water, that the Fish may look upon it, as the natural Motion of the Fly.

DACE, or DARE. They are found in almost every River in the Kingdom, but on the shallowest gravelly Scour in hot Weather; they also haunt the Eddies between two Mill Streams, the Piles of Weirs and Bridges, under the Water-Dock; and generally, near the Top of the Water. Their Baits are small red Worms. In *April* Cadews; every Sort of Worms from Plants and Trees, more especially the Oak-Worm, on top, after the Manner of the Fly, boiled Wheat, Sheep's Blood dried. In Winter, Pastes, Earth-Grubs and Gentles; and in Summer, Ant and House-Flies. The Ground-Bait should be a Mixture of Bread and Bran. Their spawning Time is in *February* and *March*, but they are good again in *April* and *May*; but best in *September*. In Summer they bite all Day, in Morning and Evening best, and pretty late in the latter. The Float must be very small, for the Deeps, having only one Shot to poise it, and the Hook and Line very fine. The Angler must not stand openly, it being a fearful Fish; and must strike nimbly, as soon as he bites. On a shallow gravelly Scour, use the running Line with Paste, Worms, or Gentles; and in the *Thames*, fish for him eight Inches from the Bottom, and use a Ground Bait. Between two Mill-Streams, use a Cork-Float, and fish in the Eddy, within a Foot of the Bottom; at Top-Water, use the Flesh-Fly, or small House-Fly. Have a Cane Rod of 17 Feet long, and the
Line

Line somewhat longer, with three or four Hooks, with single Hair Links, not above four Inches long. The Ant Fly is best in a Morning, or on a Scour, before the Sun comes to the Water. When the River rises high, but on an Artificial Fly, called the Caterpillar Fly, with a yellow Gentle, drawn on up to the Tail of the Fly; and whip with it on the Surface, and you need not fear good Sport.

DECEMBER. If the Weather is warm, a brown Fly with a red Head, and that looks yellowish between your Eye and the Sun, will raise and kill in clear Water. See *Artificial Flies*.

DEPTH. To try the Depth of any Water, get a Bullet, or Piece of Lead; make an Hole through it, and put in a strong Twist with a Loop, to hang on your Hook.

DOCK-WORM. This Worm is found by plucking up the Plants, and washing their Roots from the Earth. In their Fibres are little Cases of a red or yellow Colour; which, upon being opened with a Pin, will discover the Worm. They are kept in Bran, like the Gentle. It is a good Bait for the *Bream*, *Grayling*, or *Trout*.

DRAG, a Piece of Iron resembling four Hooks, placed Back to Back; the Shank is four Inches long, and a Hole at the upper Part of it, to which a long Hempen Line is fastened. The fair Angler makes no other Use of this, than to save his Line; as when a Bough, Knot of Grass, or any other Thing swims down and bears against his Line, which he apprehends may break it; he then casts his Drag, and draws it out; or else, if his Line breaks, or slips from the Top of the Rod, he throws in his Drag, to pull it out gently.

TO DRESS, is a Term used by an Angler in an Artificial Fly; as when he cuts off any of the Silk, Wool, &c. that stares out of the Body; and when he also cuts off the superfluous Ends of the Wings, when they are too long, &c.

DRIFT.

DRIFT. Four, or more Anglers in Company, are called a Drift.

DUB. To dub, is to make an Artificial Fly.

E.

EARTH-BODS, or Grubs. The Brood of a Beetle, found in the Furrows of fresh ploughed Land. Gather a Number of them, and put them, with a Peck or two of their own Earth, into a Tub, and cover them from Frost or Cold, and you may keep them all Winter, and kill Fish with them at any Time. Put them into Earth and Honey a Day before used, and they are excellent Bait for *Bream* or *Carp*.

TO EASE, is when the Angle-rod rests upon the Fork, the Angler pushes it gently forward; and this is to be done when a *Carp*, or any other Fish is at the Bait, which nibbles a-while before he takes the Bait into his Mouth; and that he may not be checked, the Angler eases off his Line. See *Fork*.

EEL. There are several Sorts of *Eels*. They may be caught with salt Beef, a Lob or Garden-worm, Minnow, Fowls-guts, Fish-guts, a small Lam-prey; or, in short, with any Bait. They are always in Season; but best in Winter, and worst in *May*. They bite best in a Shower, after a Thunder Storm, and in windy, gloomy Weather. They are usually caught in the Night, by laying Night-hooks, baited with small *Roches*, the Hook being in the Mouth of the Fish, as for *Pike*; the best Way to angle for them, is with the Ledger-bait, or on the Grabble, which is sinking the Line by a running Plummet fast at the Bottom, that the Hook-link may play in the Water; or throw a long Line, with several Hooks upon it, placed a Yard distant, baited with Lob-worms and small Fish, with a heavy Lead to sink it. Sniggling or Bobbing is best in dry hot Weather, when the Waters are low. They haunt in muddy, foul Bottoms, and in the Day, in Holes, amongst Weeds, under
Roots

Roots of Trees, Stones, Planks of Flood-gates, Mills, and the Bottoms of Sluices. The smaller are found in all Sorts of Rivers. See *Sniggling Bobbing*.

EYES, are small Pieces of Brass-wire placed in a direct Line from one End of the Rod to the other, to guide the Line, and keep it from twisting, which comes from the Wince or Wheel; and this Method is used in angling for large or strong Fish, which require to be humoured, as *Salmon, Barbel, Carp, Trout, &c.*

F.

FAIR: This is an Epithet given to Anglers, in Opposition to Poachers; the former making Angling his Diversion, and the latter his Profit, not caring what indirect Methods he uses to catch Fish.

FEBRUARY, Flies for. See *Artificial Flies*.

FEEDING. Feeding Fish is to throw Ground-bait into the Places, where you angle.

FENCE-MONTHS. *March, April, and May*, principally, when *Salmon* spawn, which they come out of the Sea to do; and their young Fry would return with them, if not hindered by unlawful Gins and Snares.

FIN. To Fin, is to carve, or cut up a *Chubb*.

FISH, their Enemies. Poachers, Otters, Cormorants, Bitterns, the Osprey, Sea-gull, Hern, King-fisher, Gorrara, Puet, Swan, Goose, Duck; and the Craber or Water-rat.

FISH-PONDS. Many excellent Directions are given for making, and stocking, and cleaning them; which see under the proper Head in the *Angler's Magazine*.

FISH-DIET. Is by every wise Physician allowed to be very nutritive and wholesome; and the supplying us with it is the Support of many industrious Thousands. Perhaps, our living in these Kingdoms so much on Flesh Meat may be the Cause of that Dullness and Phlegm in which we exceed

exceed the neighbouring Nations, who live more on Fish.

FISHERMEN. Certainly a very ancient Profession, and honoured particularly by our blessed Saviour, who chose them for their Innocence and Integrity, to be his Assistants in propagating the Gospel of Peace.

FLAG-worm. Found among the Flags, as the Dock-worm is among the Docks. See *Dock-worm*. It is a good Bait for *Tench*, *Bream*, and *Carp*.

FLAW, is a gouty Part in a Hair, bigger than any other Part; which being rotten, will make the Hair break in that Place.

FLIES. Fishing with a natural Fly is excellent, and affords much Pleasure. The *May Fly* is found in that Month, near the River Side; especially against Rain. The *Oak-fly* on the Body of an Oak or Ash, from the Beginning of *May* to the End of *August*. The *Haw-thorn*, or small black Fly on the *Haw-thorn Bush*, after the Leaves are come forth. See *Ant-flies*, *Caddews*, &c. &c. To find the proper Times for using them, See under *Artificial Flies*. Bees, Hornets, and Wasps are good Baits, dried over a Fire, or in an Oven; and some Anglers boil them. They may be used alive, when their Legs are a little grown, and their Wings short.

FLOAT. Floats for River-fishing should be of Cork; but for Ponds, Meers, and standing Waters, Quills will do very well, as also in slow Rivers, when you Angle near the Top with tender Baits, or Pastes. Let your Cork be the finest, free from Flaws and Holes; bore it through with a small hot Iron, and thrust it into a sizeable Quill, after having shaped the former with a Penknife, to the Likeness of a Pyramid, Egg, or Pear, of a proportionable Bigness, and finely smoothed, and on a Puttice-stone; run your Line through the Quill, and wedge it in with the uppermost hard Part of the Quill, the smaller End of the Cork being towards the Hook, and

and the bigger towards the Rod ; let the Cork be so poised, with Lead on the Line, that the Quill standing directly upright, the least Bite or Nibble may sink the Cork. A Cork Float for one Hair must be no bigger than a Pea, for three, as big as a Bean, for six, as a small Walnut, and for 12 Hairs, as big as a *French* Walnut. Quill Floats may be bought every where, and if it chance to be bruised or split, save the Plug, and it will serve for another ; and mark the Size. If the Water gets in at the Top, cover it with sealing Wax, or if your Plug be loose, take Bees Wax bruised small, Chalk scraped fine, and powdered black Rosin, of each an equal Quantity ; melt them in a Spoon, and mix them well as they melt, which will be a proper Cement to fasten it, by dipping the Plug in, and immediately putting it into the Float ; for it cools as soon as sealing Wax. By this Cement, two Floats may be fixed together.

FLOUNDERS OR FLUKES. Very excellent ones are taken in the *Liffey*. The proper Places to seek for them in, are the Sides of Sand-banks, or on Gravel, especially if there be a deep Declivity. The Tail of Mill-streams, the Ends of Streams, in deep still Places, are also haunted by them ; but they never are seen where there is Mud. Small red Worms, the bluish Marsh-worm, Gentles, and Wasps, are proper Baits, and bait the Ground with an Handful of either, cut to Pieces. They spawn from *June* to the Middle of *July*, but are in Season all the rest of the Year. From *April* to *August*, they will bite all Day long. The best Way to fish for them, is, to lye upon the Grabble. See *Eel*. If a Float is used, let it lye flat on the Surface ; and when it moves along slowly, and then presently stands upright, then it is Time to strike. Let your Hook be very small, and take Time in striking.

FLY-FISHING. This is a nice Part of Angling, and is termed dibbling, dipping, daping or
L dabbling.

dabbing. It must be done in clear Water, without Lead or Float, in the Evening of an hot Day, or in an hot calm Day; and the still deep Water is better than the Stream. You must keep out of Sight as much as possible, and the Fly must be kept in Motion, that it may appear to the Fish to be alive. In dibbing for *Dace*, *Roach*, or *Chubb*, your Motion must not be swift, if you can perceive them coming towards it, but make a short Remove or two, as if the Fly were swimming or playing, then let it gently glide with the Stream, if possible, towards the Fish; but if you have slow stagnant Water, you must keep it moving with your Hand, not just upon the Fish, but Side-ways, and sloping by him, lest it should 'scape him; for if it be moved swiftly, only the *Trout* will, with Certainty, follow it. In a calm, Dibbing is not so proper as in a good Gale, as the Flies are then blown away, and the Fish are consequently hungry and greedy. *Roach* will sooner be taken by dibbing under Water, than at Top. If the Day be Sun-shiny, get under Shade, if you can, that neither your Shadow, nor that of the Rod may appear. If the Fish rise not to the Top, sink your Fly by Degrees, and try even to middle Water. As to putting Flies on the Hook, put the Point into the thickest Part of the Body, under one of the Wings, run it directly through, and out at the other Side, leaving him spitted across upon the Hook; and then put a second on in the same Manner, but with his Head the contrary Way. In this Posture they will live upon the Hook, and play their Wings for a Quarter of an Hour, or more; but their Wings must be kept dry, if live Flies, both from the Water, and your Fingers, if wet, in baiting them. The Rod for the Artificial Fly should be five Yards at least, and the Line about seven, or more. In casting your Line, it should always be done before you, so that your Fly may first fall upon the Water, and as little of your
 Line

Line as possible; though in a stiff Wind you will of necessity, be compelled to drown a good Part of your Line, to keep your Fly in the Water. In casting, aim at the further or nearer Bank, as the Wind serves your Turn. Stand always as far off the Edge of the River, as your Length will give you Leave, if you angle on the opposite Side; but on the same Side, stand on the very Brink, and cast your Fly to the utmost Length of your Rod, and Line, up or down the River, as the Gale serves. See *Artificial Flies*.

FORK. A forked Piece of Stick, with the forked End upright, standing in the Ground, on which the Angler's Rod may occasionally rest. See *Rest*.

FROGS. Water-Frogs, which about *February* or *March* breed in Ditches, are not venomous, and are a good Bait for *Pike*: Thus; put the Hook through his Mouth, and out of one of his Gills, then sew the upper Part of his Leg, with only one Stitch, to the Arming-wire of your Hook, and he will live a long while.

FRUSH. To frush, is to dress a *Chubb* or *Chevin*.

G.

GENTLES, or Maggots, are easy to be got, or bred by Putrefaction, and scoured well with Wheat Bran; they are sometimes added to a Worm, on the Hook, often to a Dub-fly; but oftener by themselves, two or three on a Hook. They are good Baits for *Tench*, *Barbel*, *Bream*, *Bleak*, *Gudgeon*, *Trout*, *Dace*, *Chubb* and *Carp*. You may breed and keep them thus. Take a Piece of any Beast's Liver, and, with a cross Stick, hang it in some Corner over a Pot or Barrel half full of dry Clay, and as they grow big, they will fall into the Barrel and scour themselves, and be ready for Use whenever you want them. Thus they may be produced till after *Michaelmas*. If you desire to fish with them all

the Year, get a dead Cat or Kite, let it be fly-blown, and when the Gentles begin to be alive or stir, bury it and them in moist Earth, but as free from Frost as you can, and you may dig them up whenever you want to use them. They will last till *March*, and then turn to Flies.

GOBLET. To goblet a *Trout*, is to cut it up.

TO GORGE, *i. e.* to Swallow; as, The Fish has gorged the Hook.

GRABBLE: To lie upon the Grabble, is when a running Bullet, or flat Piece of Lead, keeps the Line firm on the Bottom of the River; so that the Link, to which the Hook is fastened, may play about with the Current of the Water.

GRAIN. Boil it soft, and get off the Bran; then put that Water off, and a Quantity of fresh to it, and set it in some fit Vessel over the Fire, where it must boil slowly, till it becomes very soft. Then take the back Part of the Husk or Coat from it, leaving still the innermost Coat; cut off the sprouted End, that the White may appear; then cut off a little of the other End that your Hook may enter, which if small and good, you will find it a choice Bait for Winter or Summer, sometimes casting a little of it in, where your Float swims. Well-made Malt is as good, or better than any Grain. See *Baits*.

GRAYLING, or Umber. They spawn in *May*, and are in the greatest Perfection in *December*, and then, in a mild, sunshiny Day, they bite best for about two Hours before Noon; and in Summer his Hours and Biting are like those of the *Trout*; but your Tackle must be finer than for that Fish, and your Hook whipped to Silk worm Gut, well waxed with Virgin's Wax. Fish six or nine Inches from the Bottom, he being apter to rise than descend. He is the quickest sighted and most easily scared of any Fish, so that the Angler must keep concealed as much as possible; he is tender-mouthed, and will break his Hold if not tenderly used when struck. He will

will take all the *Trout's* Baits, but the Minnow ; his Flies must be small and under Water ; an Ash-gab, Dock-worm, Wheat or Malt,—See *Grain*,—or a small red Worm are better than any. He seeks the largest and swiftest Streams and is generally found near middle Water.

GREEN-DRAKE-FLY. Is a *May Fly*, bred under Water, his Body is either of a pale or dark yellow, ribb'd with Rows of Green, long, slender, and sharpening towards the Tail, at the End of which he has three long Whisks almost black, and his Tail turns up towards his Back like a *Mallard* ; a Box with Holes, to give them Air, will keep them alive a Night or two ; they are good at dibbling for *Trouts* and *Grayling*, putting the thickest Part of his Body upon the Point of the Hook, under one of his Wings, run it directly through and out at the other Side, leaving him spitted upon the Hook, &c. See *Fly-fishing*. He is taken at all Hours in his Season.

GREY-DRAKE-FLY. The same in Shape and Dimensions with the Green-drake, but not in Colour, being paler and of a more livid yellow and Green, ribbed with Black quite down his Body, with black, shining Wings ; so diaphanous, that he is of no Use for dabbling.

GRASSHOPPER. Is a good Bait for *Chubb* ; or when you walk by a Brook in a hot Evening and shall see or hear the *Trout* leap at Flies, put a Grasshopper on your Hook, with your Line about two Yards long, standing behind a Bush or Tree, where his Hole is, make your Bait stir up and down on the Top of the Water. If you stand close you will be sure of a Bite.

GROUND-Angling. If you fish for the *Trout* with the Ground-line, you must use no Float, only a Plummet of Lead, or rather a Bullet, that it may roll on the Ground, which must be lighter or heavier, as the Stream runs faster or slower, and placed about nine Inches above the Hook, and you must keep the Line as strait as possible,

yet not so strait as to raise the Bullet from the Ground. Do not strike as soon as the Fish bites; but slacken your Line a little, that he may swallow the Bait more surely. Morning and Evening are best Times. See *Running-Line*.

GROUND-Bait. Such Places as you frequently angle at you should once a Week, at least, cast into, all Sorts of Corn boiled soft, Grains washed in Blood, and dried and cut to Pieces, Snails, chopped Worms, Fowls Guts, Beasts Guts, Livers of Beasts; for *Carp* and *Tench* cannot feed too often nor too much, and by this they are drawn to the Place; and to keep them together, throw half an handful of ground Malt, now and then as you angle. For Ground-baits for every Fish, see their Names.

GUDGEON. This is a Fish of exquisite Taste and very wholesome, that breeds two or three times a Year and always in Summer, and is easy to be taken. He bites all Day from *March* to *October* an Hour after Sun-rise, and till the same Time before Sun-set, the Baits being Gentles, Paste, Wasps, Cadews, red Worms, or the Blood-worm found in the Mud of Cow-Ponds; they never rise at Flies nor take them under Water. The clearest sandy or gravelly Bottoms, and midlingly sharp Streams, where they lie in Shoals on the Shallows in Summer; but get deeper about Autumn, under any Bridge or Plank in small Rivers, being fond of Shade, are their Resorts. The Artist must fish always at the Ground and a Cork-Float is best; but the *Running-Line*, by hand, best of all. Rake the Ground with a Pole between Whiles, or throw the Earth in by Handfuls, or Ground-bait with Crumbs of Bread chewed small. Strike slowly, fish pretty fine, and let your Hook and Baits be small. You need not stand under Cover, but may for Conveniency go up to Mid-leg in Water and catch them at your Feet, not being at all a shy Fish.

HAIR.

H.

HAIR. In chusing good Horse-hair for your Line, be sure it be long, round and even, without any Flaw or Blemish. A young, healthy Stone-horse affords best.

HALTER. To halter, is to secure *Pike, Carp*, or any other Fish alive, in a River, which is performed by putting an Hempen-line twice thro' the Gills of the Fish, but not thro' the Mouth; and tying the other End to a Stick on the Shore, it is left to swim about and feed, as far as the Length of the Line will permit.

HANG. A Fish is said to be hang'd, when he is fastened upon the Hook.

HARBOUR. The Harbour of a Fish is, the Weeds, Stumps, &c. to which he retires.

HAWTHORN-Fly. A black Fly found on Hawthorn-Trees when the Leaves are just out. They are good to dabble for *Trout*.

HAZEL. Of this Wood Rods are very frequently made, tho' some Anglers prefer Cane; however it is on all Hands agreed, that the Top-joint is better of Hazel than either Cane or Yew, and must be cut when the Sap descends to the Root, that is, in *October*. See *Rods*.

HILL. To go to hill, is when the *Carps, Roach* or *Dace*, leave the great Rivers and go into the little ones to spawn.

HOLD. A Fish is said to break hold, when he gets off the Hook.

HOLE. A deep Place frequented by Fish, which when the Angler has found out, he is said to have got a good Hole.

HOOKS. In chusing Hooks, let them be sharp at the Point, the Beards not broken, and of a proper Length, the Wire well-tempered and firm: A short-shank'd Hook is best. To make Hooks: Get yourself a Hammer, Knife, Pair of Pincers, a Semicleam of Iron, a File, a Wress, a Bender, long and short Tongs, an Anvil, and Steel

Steel Needles of different Sizes. Put a Needle into a Charcoal-fire till red-hot, and then take it out and let it cool, and raise the Beard with your Knife; make the Point sharp with a File, or by grinding it on a Stone, and then put it into the Fire again, and bend it into what Shape you like. Make the upper Part of the Shank four-square and file the Edges smooth, lest it fret the Line; then give it a gentle red Heat in the Fire and quench it suddenly in Water, which will make it hard and strong. To whip a Hook—Take well waxed Silk, wind it about that Part of your Line where you would place your Hook; then put your Hook to it and twist the Silk round it two Parts of the Length that it shall be twisted in all; when you come to the third Part, put your Silk in at the Hole three or four Times over the Beard of your Hook; wet your Hook and draw your Silk tight and close, and take care your Line always lies on the Inside of your Hook. *Barbel* and *Chubb* require large Hooks; *Carps*, *Eels*, *Tench*, *Perch*, *Breams*, of a lesser Size; as do *Trouts* in clear Water. *Graylings*, *Smelts*, *Roches*, *Salmon*, *Smelts*, *Dace*, *Ruff* and *Gudgeons* require a small Hook. Hooks for dibbing should be generally small, and so for Cod-baits; and larger for Worms. To sharpen a dull Hook, you should carry a Whetstone about two Inches long, and a Quarter square, which is much better than a File, which rather leaves it rough than sharp.

I.

JACKS. Small *Pikes* are called so till they are 24 Inches long.

JANUARY, Flies for. See *Artificial Flies*.

INDIAN-Grass. Follow the same Directions in chusing as in chusing Hairs. See *Hair*.

JUNE, Flies proper for. See *Artificial Flies*.

JULY, Flies for. See *Artificial Flies*.

IVY, Gum of. Slit the largest Branches of an Ivy-Tree, it will sweat an oilish Balsam, white in Colour, and of a pleasant Odour. It is said to attract Fish when the Line is anointed with it. See *Oils*.

K.

KINK. To kink, is a Term used in Trowling, when the Line is twisted between the Top of the Rod and the Ring, through which it ought to run freely; or when Part of the Line twists about the other Part that is quailed in your Left-hand. Silk Lines are more apt to kink than Hair-lines.

L.

LAMPREY. Small, minute *Eels*, called also *Prides*, may be found in Plenty in hot Months in Mud-heaps. They are good Bait for *Eels*.

LANDING-NET. A small Net extended upon a Ring or Hoop, and fastened to the End of a long manageable Pole. A Landing-hook, is also necessary for safely bringing to Shore large Fish, which must have a screw to screw into a Socket at the End of a Pole, which, when your Fish is entangled, you clap into its Mouth and draw it to Land. The latter is chiefly for *Barbel*, *Salmon*, and other strong Fish.

LEAD. See *Depth*. To lead your Line, do it with a Shot cloven, and then close exactly on it, not above two on a Line, and about two Inches distant from each other, and the lowest 7 or eight Inches from the Hook; but for the Running-line, either in clear or muddy Water, 9 or 10 Inches, and in a sandy Bottom full of Wood, shape your Lead in the Diamond Fashion, or to that of a Barley-corn or Oval, and bring the Ends very close and smooth to the Line; but make it black or the Brightness will scare the Fish.

TO LEAP. A Fish is said to leap, when he springs out of the Water, either through Wantonness, or for any other Cause; and this is almost peculiar to *Trout* and *Salmon*.

A LEAP, is a Fall of Water from any Eminence, or Place of smaller Height, which several Fish endeavour to surmount, in order to go to spawn; if on the other Side the Leap, a Weir, or Basket, or Hurdles are placed, to receive the Fish, and prevent them from escaping: And as this is generally done to catch *Salmon*, it is then called a *Salmon-leap*, of which there is one at *Leixlip*, and another at *Island-bridge*.

LEASH. Three; as a Leash of *Jacks*, *Pike*, *Trout*, &c.

LEATHER-MOUTH'D. Leather-mouth'd Fish are such as have their Teeth in their Throat; as the *Chubb*, *Barbel*, *Gudgeon*, *Carp*, &c. and the Hook being struck in the Leather or Skin of such Fish, seldom loses its Hold. On the contrary, *Pike*, *Pearcb*, *Trout*, and some others which have their Teeth in their Mouths, which are full of Bones, and the Skin very thin and little of it, often lose the Hook unless they have gorged it.

LEGER-BAIT. A Bait that is fixed or made to rest in one certain Place, when you shall be absent. It is best to be a living one, a Fish or Frog. Of Fish a *Roach* or *Dace* is best. Cut off the Fin on the Back and make an Incision with a sharp Knife, between the Head and the Fin on the Back, and put the Arming-wire of your Hook into it, and carry it along his Back unto the Tail, betwixt the Skin and the Body; draw out your Arming at another Scar near the Tail, and, then tie him about with Thread. To bait with a Frog. See *Frogs*.

LINES. Take your Hair, and cut off an Handful at the End, which is generally weak and rotten, turn the Top of one Hair to the Tail of the other, which will cause every Part to be equally strong; knot them at one End and divide them
into

into three Parts; twist every Part by itself, and knot them together, then put that End into the Cleft of your Twisting-instrument, four Inches shorter than your Hair; twine your Warp one Way alike, and fasten them in three Clefts, alike strait, then take out the other End, and let it twine which Way it will, then strain it a little and knot it before you take it out. When you have prepared as many Links as will suffice to make your Line long enough, you must then tie them together in a Water Knot, *Dutch Knot*, or Weaver's Knot. Then cut off the short Ends about the Breadth of a Straw from the Knot, and thus the Line will be even and fit for fishing. The Lines must be coloured according to the Seasons and Hue of the Waters, some Anglers say, and to know them, observe that in clear Waters in *September* and to *November*, they should be yellow; *Ruffet* serves all Winter, and to the End of *April*; Brown is proper for blackish Waters, and Tawney in heathy or moorish Rivers or Waters. To give Directions for Colouring would be superfluous, as they are now generally bought ready done cheaper than the Artist can do them himself. Angle with a Line of one Hair for *Roch*, *Bleak*, *Gudgeon* and *Pope*; for *Dace* or large *Roch* with three Hairs; for *Perch*, *Flounder*, or small *Bream*, with four; for *Chubb*, *Carp*, *Tench* and *Eel*, with six; for *Barbel*, large *Chubb* and *Trout*, and great *Bream*, with nine; and for *Salmon* with twelve or fifteen. For *Trout* and *Bream*, *Indian-grass* is best for the last Link of your Line.

LINK. A Link is two or more Hairs twisted together, and a Line is made of several Links fastened together with a Fisherman's Knot.

LOACH. Is generally found in little, clear, swift Brooks, or Rills, in the sharpest Streams; at the Bottom, on the Gravel, and under Stones. His Bait is a small red Worm, or the Gilt-tail. He spawns in *April*, but is ever in Season, and may
be

be fished for at any Hour. The Hook must be of the smallest Size of Louse-hooks. With his Gill-fins cut off, he is a good Bait for the *Trout*. See *Minnow*.

LOB-WORMS. They are found in Gardens or in Meadow Grounds, after Rain by the Help of a Lanthorn in the Night. The best are those which have a red Head, a Streak down the Back, and a broad Tail. They may be scoured in Fennel or Moss washed clean, wetted, squeez'd dry, and often changed; but the best Way is to take a Piece of very coarse Cloth, wash'd clean and dry'd, then soaked in fresh Beef-liquor, in which there has been no Salt; wring it, but not too dry; lay it in a broad, deep, glazed earthen Pan, and your Worms in it, to creep thro' and scour themselves in. Rince it out in the same Sort of Liquor again every two Days, and your Worms will keep a Month, if set in a cool Place, and be in excellent Order. Put what you want for present Use in wetted Moss squeezed. See *Worms*.

LOOPS. Pieces of Leather of different Sizes sew'd together, and put over all the Joints of the Rod, when it is disjointed, to keep them tight and compact.

M.

MAGGOTS. See *Gentles*.

MARCH-Flies. See *Artificial Flies*.

MAY-Flies. See ditto.

MAY-Fly. It is found by the Side of every River. See *Flies* and *Artificial Flies*. It is bred of the Cad-worm, or Cadews, and is an excellent Bait for a *Trout*.

MILLER'S-THUMB. See *Bull-head*.

MINNOW, or Pink. He is to be found in all *Trout*-Rivers; not in deep, still Places, where the *Trout* lie, but in shallow and swift Streams; his Baits are any small Worms, Paste, Cadis or Gentles; he spawns in *April*, and bites at Bottom or Mid-water all Day, if it is clear; but never in dark,
windy

windy Weather, or in the Night, when the *Trout* is most ravenous for Prey. A Float is used in fishing for him. They are good Baits, thus: Put the Hook in at his Mouth, and out at his Gill, then draw it thro' it two or three Inches and put it again into his Mouth, and the Point and Beard out at its Tail; then tie the Hook and his Tail about with white Thread, which will make it the apter to turn quick in the Water; then pull back the Part of the Line that was slack, when you put your Hook in the second Time; pull that Part of it so back that it may fasten the Head so, that the Body shall be strait on the Hook. Loach and Sticklebags are put on the same Way. Artificial ones of Tin are now sold common at the Shops.

MOSS. Used in scouring and keeping Worms, &c.

MULLET. They frequent the same Parts of the Water as *Flounders*, and come and return with the Tide. Red-Worms, Wasps, and Gentles are proper Baits, and at Top, all the Flies the *Trout* takes; but if Artificial, must be larger than for him. A Lob or Marsh-worm will do within two Feet of the Bottom. They are in Season from *May* to *September*, and bite every Tide, sometimes at Ebb, and at others at Flood. Angle cautiously, and be provided with Tackle accordingly.

N.

NIGHT-ANGLING, for the *Trout*. You must have a strong Line and large Hook, and he must have Time to gorge it. He will take almost any Bait.

NIGHT-Hooks. See *Eel*.

NET. See *Landing-net*.

NOVEMBER, Flies for. See *Artificial Flies*.

O.

OAK-Fly. See *Ash-Grub*.

OBSERVATIONS, some general ones of great Use to Anglers, viz.

M

1. It

1. It is improper to angle in a strong East, or cold Northerly Wind. After a long Drought. In the Middle of excessive hot Days, especially in muddy or clear shallow Rivers. When it has been a white Frost in the Morning. In Days of high Wind. Where they have been long washing Sheep. Just after Fish have spawned. Upon rising of any sudden Clouds that precede Rain. The Days following cloudy, dark or windy Nights. When Rivers are pent up by Flood-gates or Mills, and run low.

2. It is proper to angle; In calm, clear Weather. In a brisk South or West Breeze, if you can find shelter. When in the hottest Months it is cool and cloudy. After Floods, when the Water is of a Whey-colour. After a hasty, violent Shower has muddied and swelled the Tide, especially for Ground-fishing. A little before Fish spawn, when they are seen rubbing themselves on the gravelly Shallows. When a River is very much swelled and runs violent, in any still Pit, then, by its Sides, the Mouth of any slow Creek running into it, and the Ends of Bridges, where the Water runs calm and quiet, if not too deep. When Flashes are let down, or Mills set going, if you follow the Course of the Water.

3. Winds may be reduced to this short Distich;

*The North bad, East worse, West good; but the South
Blows every Bait into the Fishes Mouth.*

4. Let the Angler's Clothes be dark Colours.

5. In Drought, wet your Rod before you begin to angle.

6. In very wet Seasons, *Trouts* leave the Rivers and larger Brooks, and resort to such little Brooks, as scarce run at all in dry Summers.

7. To all Sorts of Paste add Flax, Cotton or Wool, to keep it from falling or washing off your Hook.

Oc-

OCTOBER, Flies for. See *Artificial Flies*.

OILS and OINTMENTS. Tho' most of those mentioned in Books of Angling are justly exploded, yet we have done Wonders with the following:

Take an Handful of Houseleek, half an Handful of inner green Bark of Ivy-stalks, pound them well together, and wet your Moss with the expressed Juice. Some commend the Juice of Nettles with the Houseleek, and some Houseleek only.

Oil of Annise, Spikenard of *Spain*, Sperma Ceti, powdered Cummin seed, Galbanum, are also highly commended, and may be tried singly or compounded; either mixed up in Paste, or used as Unguents. See *Ivy*.

OTTER. Is a great Devourer of Fish, and sometimes is tamed to hunt for them.

P.

PALMER-*Fly*, or Worm. See *Caterpillar*.

PANNIER. See *Basket* and *Tackle*.

PASTE. The Pith of a Roll kneaded in the Hand till it comes to be as tough as Dough; Vermillion and Honey is sometimes mixed with it. It is a Bait for some Fish, as *Carp*, &c.

PASTES. There are many Pastes in Use in Angling; of which the following are reckoned the best.

Old Cheese and Turpentine, and a Bit of fat, rusty Bacon, is an excellent Bait for the *Chubb* in Winter.

Take some of the finest Flour, drop a little Milk or Water upon it, and knead it thoroughly in the Palm of your Hand, until near dry; then temper it with a small Quantity of the finest Honey, make it into a round Ball, and keep it in moist Linen-cloth, or it will grow dry and hard. If you would have it yellow, mix Turmerick with it; if of a Flesh-colour, Vermillion, and knead it well.

Take some old *Cheshire*-cheese, the Crumb

of a *French Roll*, and some *Sheeps Kidney-suet*, beat them in a *Mortar* to a *Paste*, adding as much *clarify'd Honey* as will soften it. This is excellent for a *Gubbb*.

Take some *Shrimps* and *Prawns*, and pull off the *Shells* and *Skins*, and beat the clear *Meat* in a *Mortar* with a little *Honey* till it comes to a *Paste*; lightly cover the *Point* of the *Hook* with it.

For *Roch* and *Dace*. Grate fine *Bread* in a little fine *Water* wherein *Gum-Ivy* has been soak'd.

For the *Barbel*. A *Paste* of new *Cheese* and *Mutton-suet*.

For *Carp* or *Tench*. Crumbs of *Bread* mixed with *Honey*. You must proportion the *Quantity* of *Paste* you put on your *Hook*, to the *Smallness* or *Largeness* of the *Fish* you angle for. You may try *Oils* upon any of them. See *Oils*. *Paste* must not be angled with in rapid *Streams*; but on small *Hooks*, in *Pits*, *Ponds*, *Meers*, or slow running *Rivers*.

PATER-NOSTER-Line. Six or eight very small *Hooks* tied along a *Line* one half *Foot* above each other.

PEARCH. This bold *Fish* spawns about *February* or *March*. In *Summer* he will bite all *Day*, if it is cool and the *Weather* gloomy and windy; but his chief *Times* are from 7 to 10 in the *Morning*, and from 2 to 6 in the *Afternoon*. He will bite very little in *Winter*, unless in the *Middle* of a warm *Day*. You must give him *Time* in *Biting*, especially when you fish with a *Minnow* or small *Frog*; the *Minnow* must have the *Hook* put through his *Back-fin* or his upper *Lip*; the *Frog*, through the upper *Part* of the *Skin* of his *Leg*, and you fish with them at *Mid-water* or a little lower; your *Float* must be pretty large, and many when they use *Worms*, let the *Bait* touch the *Bottom*; but about six *Inches* from it is better. If you find a *Hole* of them

them you may catch them all; but take care not to drop one off your Hook, for then all is over with you at that Time. Whip your Hook to a small Wire, when you fish with a Minnow, for Fear of a *Pike*. Bobs, Gentles, Pastes, are good Baits, and so are all others but the Fly; and *Roch* and *Dace* cut small. At the Bottom, use in *March* the red Worm; in *April* the Oak-worm, a young Frog or a red Snail; in *May*, Dock-worms; in *June* the red Worm with the Head nip'd off, and a Cadis or Dor put on before it; in *July*, a large Grub or a Grasshopper; in *August*, red Worms or Brandlings, and so every Month after; Ground-bait with Lob-worms cut to pieces. His Haunts are a gravelly Scour, chiefly in an Eddy, where the Stream is gentle and of a tolerable Depth, or in the Holes of Pits, near hollow Banks, Piles or Bridges, or the Roots and Stumps of Trees. In the Day he commonly roves in search of Prey.

PIKE. This Fish avoids brackish Rivers and those near the Sea. They are found in Lakes and Ponds. They resort to unfrequented Places that are quiet and shady, among Rushes, Water-docks, Weeds and Bushes, on a sandy, chalk, or clay Bottom; and are fond of any Part of a River, where a Brook or Spring runs into it. They are upon The clear and gravelly Shallows from *May* to *September*, and then retire deeper. He takes all Baits but the Fly, the principal, being large *Gudgeons*, *Roch*, or small *Dace*, the two last being his Favourites; large Minnows, *Loaches*, Bull-heads and *Bleaks*; small *Grigs*, or a Bit of an *Eel*; but the Fish-baits must be very fresh and sweet. In *July* young Frogs, and Fat of Bacon in Winter will allure him. They spawn about the End of *February*, or in *March*, and may be fished for all the Year after. They bite early and late from *April* to *July*; Three in the Afternoon is a good Time from *July* to *September*; in the Winter-months all Day long, but seldom in the Night at any Time. The best

Sport with him is in clear Water and a Gale of Wind, in a dark, cloudy Day, and, in muddy Rivers only, after a Flood, when the Water is growing clear. In hot, bright, sultry Weather, when he suns himself at the Top, he will not bite at all; nor in dark, rainy Weather, nor in white Water, *i. e.* discoloured by the Swellings of Land-floods. You must give him time to pouch the Bait; and strike him directly upright; use either the Ledger or Walking-bait—See those Articles—Let your Rod be of the longest, and use strong Tackle with Brass Wire next your Hook. Never let your Fish-bait lie still, but move it up and down, and do not sink it above half a Yard under Water. Give him Line and his own Time; and when he returns and goes off again, strike briskly; but not too hard. He is also taken by the Trawl, the Snap, and Snaring.

PLAY. To play a Fish, is to humour him, when he is hooked, so as not to suffer him to escape; and in this is seen the Angler's Skill and Judgment.

PLUMB. To plumb, is to try the Depth. See *Depth* and *Lead*.

PLUMMET. A thin Lead rolled round the Hook, for the above Purpose.

POPE or **RUFF**, haunts a gentle deep Stream, covered with Trees, where there is Sand or Gravel; they always flock in Shoals. Their spawning Time is in *April*, and they will bite almost at any thing; Gentles, Cadis, and even at a Minnow, though as big as themselves; but they prefer a Brandling or red Worm. Earth thrown in by Handfuls, is an excellent Ground-bait, and a *Pater-noster* Line will catch, as long as any are left in a Hole.

POUCH. A Term peculiar to *Jacks* and *Pikes*, when they swallow their Prey.

POUCH. A Bag wherein the Angler carries some Parts of his Apparatus.

PRIME.

PRIME. Except *Trout* and *Salmon*, all Fish that leap out of the Water, are said to prime.

QUILLS. See *Float*. To dye them red, take a Quantity of stale Urine, and put in it as much Powder of Brazil-wood, as will make it red. Then take some fair Water, put an Handful of Salt into it, a small Quantity of Argol, and stir them till they are dissolved in the Water; then set them over the Fire, in a Copper Pot or Saucepan, and let them boil thoroughly. When the Water is cold, scrape your Quills well, and let them lie a while in it; then take them out and lay them in the Urine, made red with the Brazil, for 10 or 12 Days, and then dry them, and rub them with a Linen-cloth; which will make them transparent.

QUOIL. A Term used in Trowling, and signifies to gather up the Line with the Thumb and the two next Fingers, in small Rings of an equal Size.

R.

RED-WORMS. Are found in fat rotten Earth, or Dunghills, chiefly of Cow or Hog's Dung; but the best in Tanner's Bark.

A REST, is a forked Piece of Stick with the forked End standing upright, and the other End fastened upon the Ground. It is called a Rest, because one Part of the Angler's Rod lies upon it.

TO RISE. Any Fish is said to rise, when he endeavours to take a real or an artificial Fly on the Surface of the Water.

ROCH. The Baits for a *Roch* are the same as those for the *Dace* and *Chubb*, except that the Flies must be used under Water. At a *May* or Ant-Fly, he will rise in the hot Months, if they are sunk with a little Lead to the Bottom, near the Piles or Posts of Bridges, or those of a Weir; that is, any deep Place, where they lye quietly, and then you must pull up your Fly very leisurely,

surely, and the *Roch* will follow it to the very Top of the Water, gaze on it, run at it, and take it, lest it should escape. *Paste* or *Gentles* are proper in Winter, *Worms* or *Cadews* in *April*; in the hot Months, a *Sbrimp*, the little white Snails or Flies, and a red Worm in windy Weather. Ground-bait is the same, as for the *Dace*. He is principally found in gentle shallow Streams, where is Sand or Gravel, with here and there deeper Holes at the Ends of Scours, where they usually lye; and more especially against the Mouth of small Brooks or Rivers, entering into larger. He spawns in the Middle of *May*, and may be fished for six Weeks after, and bites all Day long. He frequents the same Rivers as the *Dace*; but they are largest in Ponds.

ROCK-FISHING. Your Line should have five or six Hairs in a Link, for this Practice. A Float is necessary, and two Hooks, one to reach the Bottom, the other to keep in Mid-water; and the best Time for the Sport is, when the Tide is half spent, and to be continued within two Hours of High-water. Morning and Evening are the most preferable Times, if the Tide answers. The *Cockle*, Lob and Marsh-worms, are the general Baits used, and a hairy Worm, found on the Sea-shore. The Prizes of this fishing are only *Sea-Bream*, *Flounders*, *Whiting-pollock*, and *Rock-whiting*; and thus much suffices here, as we have been large on this Article in the *Angler's Magazine*.

RODS. Though few Gentlemen Anglers make their own Rods, it being a particular Branch of Business now to deal in fishing Tackle; yet a few Directions may not be amiss to Persons distant from Town. The Butt-end of a Rod should not be more than three Feet, or three and a half in Length, and every upper Joint should taper in Proportion to the first; Hazel is certainly preferable for the Top-joint. See *Hazel*. Very good

good Rods have been made of Yew, but they are more brittle than Hazel, if not well seasoned; if the Shoots you cut are not strait, let them be warmed in a gentle Flame, and then with Ease, they may be straitned, if they have Nobs or Lumps in them, a sharp Knife will clear them, and by being placed for some Time near a good Fire the Pith will be consumed, and the Joint become tough and serviceable; and place them at such a due Distance, as not to warp in drying. And when you use them, apply to the Top a Piece of Whalebone, made curiously round and taper. Let every Joint be nicely spliced with a nice waxen Thread, of Shoemaker's Wax. Your Rods ought to be stronger or weaker, in Proportion to the Strength of the Fish you design to angle for; and you should have Rings of Wire, from End to End, through which your Line must run, which will keep it in due Posture. For the Ground-Angle, some prefer the Cane or Reed, as being more long and light than the Hazel; and not so apt to stand bent, or to break. If you buy your Rods, let them not exceed five or six Yards in Length; if longer, they are unmanageable. See they are tapering, gradually, and that the Whale-bone Joint be light, and End small. Let your Hazel ones be of old well seasoned Wood. Rods are best preserved in Winter, by keeping them dry, and rubbing them over with Tallow.

RUD. A Fish reckoned preferable to the *Rock*, tho' of much the same Kind. They may be fished for as the *Dace*, at Top-water; with a Fly or red Worm, a little under. It is strong, struggles hard, and requires strong Tackle, and Time in landing.

To RUN. Is properly applied to a *Jack* or *Pike* Trowling, who, when he has seized the Bait runs to his Harbour to pouch it; after which, he runs again, and the Angler is to strike.

RUNNING-

RUNNING-LINE. Is a Line about half the Length of the Rod, with a good weighty Plumb, and three Hairs next the Hook; with one large Břandling or Dew-worm, proper for a *Trout*. Another Way to angle, is, with a Line somewhat longer than the former, with so much Shot on it as will sink it to the Bottom, and suffer the Bait to be carried with the Stream; and it must always be proportioned to the Strength or Weakness of the Current. You use no Float, but the Bite is perceived by the Top of the Rod, or felt from the Hand. Keep the Line strait, and strike upright. It is an excellent Way for *Trout*, *Barbel*, and *Gudgeon*. See *Ground-Angling*.

S.

SALMON. He haunts all the Rivers that run into the Sea, in the six Summer Months. They resort to the clearest Waters, and in Summer near the Spring Heads; the deepest Part of a rapid Stream in the Middle; and near the Ground, on pebbly, chalky or gravelly Bottoms. He takes all the *Trout's* Baits, but especially a Lob-worm, well scoured in Moss, sixteen, twenty Days, or longer with Unguents; see *Oils*. He is not fond of a Minnow nor a Fly, tho' of the latter the live one succeeds best: The Artificial Fly must be large, and of glaring gaudy Colours, the Body made with Gold and Silver Threads, with four or six Wings standing one before another and long, as well as the Tail. They are very nice and whimsical in changing their Baits. He bites from the Middle of *April* to *August*, about nine in the Forenoon and three in the Afternoon, in sunshiny Days that are rough and windy, if it blows against the Stream. Fish five times stronger than for a *Trout*; the Ledger Bait may be used for a large *Salmon*, with a live white Minnow, *Loach*, *Gudgeon*, or *Dace*, at Mid-water. He is also trowled for. The Hook must be large, armed

armed with Gimp, or whipped on to two Hog's Bristles.

SALMON PEAL, never grow to above 16 Inches. They chuse deep Holes, near the Bank, under the Root of a Tree, and they bite Morning and Evening, all the Summer. See *Salmon*.

SAUCED; as, the *Tench* is well sauced. A Phrase used by Anglers, and signifies well-dressed: It is peculiar to a *Tench*.

SCALE. A Scale of Fish, is a great Number together.

TO SCOUR, *i. e.* to cleanse; as Worms are scoured from their Filth and Dirt, with Moss or Fennel, &c.

A SCOUR, is a gravelly Bottom, over which the Water is a little rough and shallow: Here *Gudgeon*, *Trout*, *Roach*, and *Dace* love to come at certain Seasons.

SEASONS, for Fish; see under their respective Names.

SEPTEMBER, Flies for. See *Artificial Flies*.

SHAD. Takes red Worms, Wasps and Gentles, and are in or near Salt Waters when the Tide ebbs and flows, and bites at the same Times as the *Flounder*.

SHANK. That Part of the Hook, to which the Line is whipped.

SHOOT. A Fish is said to shoot when it swims away at the Approach of the Angler or his Rod.

SIDED. The *Haddock* is sided, *i. e.* cut up.

SILK-LINES. Silk should not be mixed with Hair; but though Silk Lines are very apt to rot and break, if they are chosen by any Angler, the lowest Part should be made of the smallest Lute or Viol Strings.

SMEELTS. To these Fish, a *Pater-noster* Line must be used, and the Baits are a Gentle, white Paste, or a Bit of one of his own Species.

SNAILS. The little white *Snail* is a Bait for the *Roach*, and the black one slit, for a *Chubb*. See *Chubb*.

SNAPPING.

SNAPPING. A Way to catch *Pike*, with a 16 or 17 Feet Rod and a strong Whale-bone Top, as thick as the upper Part of your little Finger, and a strong Line, not quite so long as your Rod. The Snap-hook may be made thus, when it is to be placed at the End of your Line, Take 12 Inches of Gimp and 2 large *Salmon* hooks, and turn them back to back: in the Middle place the Gimp and whip them together with Silk well waxed; then place a *Perch* hook between the other two, and fasten it towards the upper Part of the Shanks, with waxed Silk. About 18 Inches from the Bottom of your Line, put on a large Float of Cork, and under it as much Lead as will poise it. Fix your Bait to the small Hook by running it under the back Fin (the best are *Gudgeons*, *Dace*, and small *Roach*) and let it swim down the Current, and when your Float is drawn under Water, give a strong Jerk, and when you find you have hooked your Prey, govern him with a stiff, straight Line, and get him on Shore with the Landing Net. Snapping will catch a *Pike* that has been lost in Trowling.

SNIGGLING. Take an ordinary sized Needle, whip it about the middle Part, to 3 Inches of strong fine Twine, waxed and fastened above to several Yards of Packthread; thrust the End of your Needle into the Head End of a large Lobworm and draw him on, till you have got it on to the Middle of the Worm; then, in the End of a small long Stick which you may fix in a Joint of your Rod, let another Needle be stuck, fastened well from slipping out, with half an Inch of the Point appearing: Put this also into the Head of the baited Worm, and holding the whole Length of the Cord in your Hand, together with the Stick, thrust your Worm into the Eel's Hole, till you have lost Sight of it, then draw your Stick softly

softly away, laying it aside, keeping the Line in your Hand till you perceive it to draw, and after some Time strike and pull him out by Degrees; the Needle which before this lay strait in the Worm, will by your stroke be pulled across his Throat and hold him fast. When he is landed you may, by squeezing one of the Points through his Skin, draw the whole Line after it, without the Trouble found in dislodging a Hook.

SOLAYED. To solay a *Bream*, i. e. to cut him up.

SPAWNING-TIME. The Spawn of some Fish used at their Spawning Time, is a good Bait boiled. For Spawning Times of every Fish; see their Names.

SPLATED. To splate a *Pike*, i. e. to carve him.

SPLICE, To splice is to join the broken Parts of a Rod together, by cutting them into due Form, putting Wax between and twisting it over with waxed Thread. To splice a Line is fastening the Links together with waxed Silk, &c. instead of Knots.

STAND. A Stand, is a convenient Place by the Water-side; and it is either natural or artificial: That which is artificial, is made by cutting away the Boughs, Weeds, or long Grass, which obstruct a Passage to the River.

STICLEBAG. He is found in every River, Pond, and Ditch, and is taken with a Bit of red Worm, and with his Prickles cut off, is used as a Bait for *Pike*, *Trout*, *Eel*, &c. See *Minnow*.

STONE-FLY. Bred of a Cadew in the River, his Body is strong and thick, and as broad at the Tail as the Middle, of a brown Colour ribbed with Yellow, and yellower on the Belly than the Back, with two or three Whisks at his Tail, and two Horns on his Head, when he gets out of his Husk he crawls to the Top of some Stone, whence his Name. See *Green Drake*.

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STOUT, is an Epithet given to a large Fish, that struggles hard, and makes good Sport.

STRIKE. To strike, is to give a moderate Jerk when the Fish has taken the Bait, to hook him fast.

SWIM. A Swim is the Length of Water that the Float swims along the Stream, and if clear of Grass and Weeds, is called a good Swim.

SWIVEL. One should be placed about a Yard from the Hook in Angling for *Trout*.

T.

TACKLE. The Angler's Tackle consists of Variety of Hooks, and Lines, Rod, Silk, Scissars, a Pannier, Basket, and Bag, Landing-Net and Hook, Plummets, and Floats of every Kind; Needles and Thread, Hair, *Indian* Grass, Feathers particularly from the Neck of a Mallard, the Wing of a Partridge, a Capon's Neck, the Top of a Plover or the Hackle of a red Cock; Twist and Bedding, Reels for his Silk-lines and a Pouch or Book for his Hair Lines, Flies, Hooks, Wax and Shot: Worms and a Tin Box for Gentles. See *these Articles*.

TENCH. They are best from the Beginning of *September* to the End of *May*. They spawn in *June* and *July*, and in the hot Months are out of Season; yet then bite most freely. Early and late, as the *Carp's*, are his Hours, in a stiff, smooth Water, and best in a cloudy, drizzling or rainy Morning, with a South or West Wind. His Haunts are the same as the *Carp*, only he loves the foulest Bottoms, amongst Weeds, Marsh, Lob or red Worms, anointed with Tar, or Oils. See *Oils*. Wasps, Gentles, Cadis, Paste of brown Bread, and Honey, with a little Tar, are his Baits; and Blood and Grains mixed hi. Ground-bait. He must be fished for strong and near the Bottom, or with Worms, near the Middle, and must be allowed a deal of Time in biting. In hot Weather he may be snared, as
the

the *Pike*, on the Top of the Water, with a double haired Link, not overtwisted, hung in a Noose, tied to a Line on a long Rod. Let it fall softly before him on the Water, without touching him, till you have brought it over his Gills; and then pull gently, and you will have him. He is chiefly a Pond-fish.

TRASH, is the Grass, Weeds, Hay, or other Filth and Dirt, which swims down, and incommodes the Angler.

TROUT. They are in almost all the Rivers in the Kingdom. He is found in small purling Streams, that are clear and swift, on the Sides, or in the Ed-dies of Streams, and in the quietest Places; in a dead Hole, behind some Stone, Stump, or a Point of Land, that stands shooting out, and makes a moving in the Water, like an Eddy; under a Shade of a Bush, or hollow, hanging Bank. At a Stream-Tail in Spring, and the latter End of Summer; in *May*, he keeps the upper End, and on the Shallows in Summer, or at the Tails of Mills. A Lob-worm and Brandling are his chief Baits; a large one in a thick, and a small one in clear Water. Cadis are excellent Bait at the Bottom, two or three on a Hook together, and sometimes joined to a Worm. Minnow, or any small Fish will do half an Inch under Water; and all Flies, natural and artificial, at Top. They spawn in *October* or *November*, are out of Season from the Middle of *October* to the Middle of *March*, and in Season all the Summer half Year; *April*, *May*, and *June*, in his Prime. He bites from Sun-rising to Sun-set, or later, and may be angled for all Night; but nine in the Morning, and three in the Afternoon, are his most certain Hours, either at Ground, or Fly. A Water-clearing after a Flood, or dark, cloudy, gloomy Weather, when windy, is favourable for the Sport. In *March*, *April*, *September*, and a Part of *October*, the most Sun-shiny Weather and Middle of the Day is best. In little

Brooks, when a Shower has disturbed them, or a Mill is just set agoing, it is a good Diversion; and, on the contrary, little or none. Fish strong and fine, and keep under cover: in muddy Water, you may be bolder. A small Brandling is best in a clear Water. In angling with a Float, or Ledger-bait, lie as near as you can to the Bottom, without dragging. When with a Fly, keep it always in Motion on the Top. After a Shower, they will rise greedily at Gnats. In the Evenings of hot Days, dib with a Grasshopper, as for *Chubb*; where you find many Minnows, or *Chubbs*, expect no *Trout*. Ground bait the Night before.

TROUL. Troul at Home, a Lesson for young Anglers, advising them to fish first at the River Side.

TROUNCENED. *Eels* trouncened, are *Eels* cut up.

TROWLING. The Trowls are bought ready made, and need no Description; it is the Way of catching the *Jack* or *Pike*, in Opposition to snapping, and the Tackle must be very strong. See *Pike*, and *Tench* for *snaring*.

TUSKED. A *Barbel* is said to be tusked, when cut up in the Dish.

V.

VEER. To Veer, signifies, to let out your Line from your Wince or Reel, after you strike a large Fish; lest, in checking him too suddenly, he breaks his Hold, or your Line.

W.

WALKING-BAIT. A Bait in Motion. See *Ledger-Bait*.

WARP. A Rod is said to be warped, when any Part of it bends or is crooked, by the Heat of the Sun, or otherwise.

WASPS. are good Baits, dried in an Oven, or boiled. See *Flies* and *Baits*.

WEATHER. See *Observations*.

WEIGH.

WEIGH. To weigh a Fish, is, to lift it out of the Water with a Rod and Line, without using the Landing Net, or Hook. It is very imprudent to weigh a stout Fish; for, even when out of the Water, he may flounce, and break the Line.

WHEAT. A Handful or two of the best Wheat, boiled in a little Milk till soft, and fried leisurely with Honey, and a little beaten Saffron dissolved in Milk, is a good Bait for *Roch, Dace, Chubb,* or *Grayling*. See *Grain*.

WHETSTONE. A small one is a necessary Part of an Angler's Apparatus, to sharpen his Hooks, &c.

WHIP. To whip, is to use the Artificial Fly, the casting which is called whipping.

WHIPPING, for *Bleaks*, is very pleasant in a swift Water, with a Hazel Top, about five or six Feet long, and a Line twice that Length; with a fine Artificial Fly of a sad brown Colour, very small, on a small Hook.

WINCE. A Brass Instrument, fixed on the Inside of the Rod, near the butt End, round which a Line of 30 or 40 Yards is rolled; which is to be veered off, when a stout Fish is hooked, that he may be played with safety.

WORMS. Are of various Sorts. See *Lob-Worms, Brandlings, Gilt Tails, Red Worms, Marsh Worms, Flag Worms, Dock Worms, &c. &c. &c.* for the Ways of their Production, Methods of scouring, and baiting with them.

THE ANGLER'S SONG.

Tune, Sweet are the Charms of her I love.

AS inward Love excites the Talk,
Some the Hound praise, and some the Hawk;
Whilst those, who choose less rustic Sports,
Follow the Fair ——— or Tennis-Courts.
These are Delights I never wish,
Nor envy, while I freely fish.

Who hunt, in Danger often ride,
Who hawk, lure oft both far and wide.
Who game, shall Losers often prove,
Th' unwary Youth, who falls in Love,
Is fetter'd in blind *Cupid's* Snare,
My Angle breeds me no such Care.

Angling excels all Pastimes far,
What Men so free as Fishers are ?
All other Sports with vain Excess,
The Mind and Body both possess;
The Fisher's Hand alone can do,
Thus I can fish, and study too.

When I the thoughtless *Trout* espy,
Devour my Worm, or simple Fly,
How small, how poor a Thing I find,
Will captivate a greedy Mind;
And when none bite, the wise I praise,
Whom hope of Profit ne'er betrays.

The River's constant, peaceful Tide
Shews Perseverance free from Pride;
And Angling, when without Success,
Shews Patience makes our Troubles less.
Thus, useful Hints, our pastime lends,
And fish, to entertain our Friends.

THE END.



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“ most of our readers remembrance, when the
“ SPECTATOR and GUARDIAN were held in such
“ high estimation, that a periodical paper of the
“ same nature and on the same plan, would have
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“ striking into their paths, and of course turned
“ the tide of genius into another channel. Preju-
“ dice, however, by degrees subsided: new man-
“ ners and fashions arising, brought with them
“ fresh matter of observation, and fresh fund for
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“ abilities took the liberty to walk in the steps of
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“ their labours in the cause of truth, learning and
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“ be

B O O K S, &c.

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